

## SECTION I

### MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)

1. Leucorrhoea is a cardinal sign of the following eye conditions
  - a) Cataracts
  - b) Keratitis
  - c) Conjunctivitis
  - d) Retinoblastoma
2. Which of the following statements best describes psoriasis
  - a) Is a type one hypersensitivity disorder
  - b) An inflammation of the deep dermal and subcutaneous tissues
  - c) A chronic non-infectious inflammatory disease of the skin
  - d) A serious autoimmune disease of the skin and mucous membrane
3. A patient with a calculi in the gall bladder is said to have
  - a) Choledochotomy
  - b) Choledocholithiasis
  - c) Cholelithiasis
  - d) Cholecystitis
4. The main goal of nursing care of a patient in PACU include
  - a) Normal vital signs, bowel sounds have returned
  - b) Blood is running well, patient has passed urine
  - c) Vital signs are stable, absence of hemorrhage
  - d) Absence of hemorrhage, absence of infection
5. Bad dreams, delirium and hallucinations are side effects of
  - a) Morphine sulphate
  - b) Suxamethonium
  - c) Ketamine hydrochloride
  - d) Thiopentone
6. The innermost layer of the meninges of the spinal cord is the
  - a) Arachnoid mater
  - b) Subarachnoid mater
  - c) Dura mater
  - d) Pia matter
7. The major causes of pyelonephritis include
  - a) Pseudomonas aeruginosa
  - b) Streptococcus aureus
  - c) Mycobacterium tuberculosis
  - d) Escherichia coli

8. Clinical signs of hemolytic blood reaction include
- Fever, hypotension, dry skin
  - Rapid onset of facial flushing, headache, fever
  - Dyspnoea, dry cough, pulmonary edema
  - Itching, urticaria, general body malaise
9. The blood pressure readings that indicate stage 1 hypertension are
- Systolic 140 – 149, diastolic 90 – 99 MmHg
  - Systolic 150 – 159, diastolic 100 – 110 MmHg
  - Systolic 100 – 120, diastolic 60 – 80 MmHg
  - Systolic 120 – 139, diastolic 80 – 89 MmHg
10. A patient is admitted with suspected cirrhosis. During assessment, the nurse is most likely to detect
- An increase in chest hair
  - Testicular hypertrophy
  - An increased clothing tendency
  - Muscle wasting
11. A complication of folic acid deficiency may lead to
- Acute chest syndrome
  - Neural tube defects
  - Congestive heart failure
  - Rheumatoid arthritis
12. The priority assessment by a first aider while attending a casualty is
- Next of kin
  - Age
  - Contacts of the casualty
  - Life threatening situations
13. The sequence of performing abdominal examination is
- Inspection, Palpation, Percussion, Auscultation
  - Auscultation, Inspection, Palpation, Percussion
  - Inspection, Auscultation, Palpation, Percussion
  - Palpation, Inspection, Percussion, Auscultation
14. Nasal flaring is a common sign in
- Bronchitis
  - Pneumonia
  - Pulmonary oedema
  - Coryza
15. Degeneration of the nerve in the Central Nervous System is referred to as
- Epilepsy
  - Bell's palsy
  - Myasthenia gravis
  - Multiple sclerosis

16. The medical management of gout include
- Prednisolone, Colchicine
  - Probenecid, Allopurinol
  - Calcitonin, Probenecid
  - Fusomax, Allopurinol
17. A fracture that produces several bones fragments is referred to as
- Comminuted
  - Greenstick
  - Avulsion
  - Impacted
18. Causes of hydronephrosis include the following
- Nephrotic syndrome
  - Twist at the uteropelvic junction
  - Glomeruli inflammation
  - Acute urinary tract infection
19. The cranial nerve x innervates which part (s) of the body
- Tongue
  - Trapezius muscle
  - Ear
  - Stomach
20. Conservative management of osteoarthritis include
- Adequate intake of calcium and vitamins
  - Limit daily intake of meat and fish in diet
  - Weight reduction, avoiding joint overuse
  - Weight bearing exercise for middle age
21. The major symptoms of pancreatitis that brings the patient to medical care is
- Severe abdominal pain
  - Sepsis
  - Fever
  - Mental agitation
22. The percentage of the burns of the back and lower limbs in an adult is
- 28
  - 72
  - 36
  - 50
23. A patient develops a gangrenous toe because the nurse forgot to untie the tourniquet after vene-puncture. The nurse would be charged with
- Negligence
  - Gross misconduct
  - Misdemeanor
  - Gross violation

18  
18  
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24. Medical management of thyroid crisis includes
- Hyperthermia measures and oxygen therapy
  - Intravenous saline fluid and oxygen therapy
  - Intravenous dextrose fluids and hyperthermia
  - Intravenous dextrose fluids and oxygen therapy
25. One of the following conditions causes hypoxia
- Sinusitis
  - Lung disease
  - Angina pectoris
  - Deep venous thrombosis
26. An abnormal constituent of urine is
- Urea
  - Glucose
  - Potassium
  - Creatinine
27. A nurse is directed to administer an Isotonic Intravenous solution. Looking at the following labelled solutions, she/he should choose
- 0.045% Sodium Chloride
  - 5% dextrose in water
  - 0 – 90% Sodium Chloride
  - 5% dextrose in normal saline solution
28. Complications that may arise due to mal-absorption syndrome include
- Pernicious anaemia, Osteomalacia
  - Abdominal pain, Constipation
  - Osteomalacia, Abdominal distention
  - Constipation, Pernicious anaemia
29. Modifiable risk factor of arteriosclerosis and atherosclerosis include
- Race
  - Obesity
  - Environment
  - Age
30. Erythropoiesis is
- Destruction of red blood cells
  - Hemolysis of red blood cells
  - Reduction in cellular contents of blood
  - Production of red blood cells
31. Complication of acute glomerulonephritis include
- Enlarged prostate gland, hypertension, nephrotic syndrome
  - Cerebrovascular accident, pyelonephritis, cardiac failure
  - Nephrotic syndrome, congestive cardiac failure, renal failure
  - Hypertension, pyelonephritis, Nephrotic syndrome

32. What discharge instruction should the nurse teach a client with anaemia
- Take the prescribed iron supplements and an iron rich diet
  - Monitor pulse and blood pressure weekly and a balanced diet
  - Have a complete blood count checked regularly and complete iron supplements
  - Perform isometric exercises three times a week and an iron rich diet
33. An effective health education to a patient with Hiatal hernia should
- Increase the amount of heavy lifting
  - Lie down immediately after meals high in fibre
  - Eat frequent small meals higher in fibre
  - Eat three large meals daily without restriction
34. The condition that is most likely to have a nursing diagnosis of fluid volume deficit is
- Pancreatitis
  - Appendicitis
  - Cholecystitis
  - Gastric ulcer
35. The stage in epilepsy where there is muscle relaxation and incontinence is referred to as
- Tonic stage
  - Warning stage
  - Prodrome stage
  - Clonic stage
36. An indication of nasogastric tube insertion includes
- A patient with left leg amputation
  - Congestive cardiac failure
  - A patient with platelet count of 50
  - A patient with stroke who failed their swallow evaluation
37. Which of the following is a conservative treatment of osteoarthritis?
- Adequate intake of calcium and vitamins
  - Weight reduction, avoiding joint overuse
  - Weight bearing, exercises for middle age
  - Limit daily intake of meat and fish in the diet
38. Which of the following is a diagnostic feature of pleuritis?
- Dull chest pain
  - Stubbing chest pain
  - Diffuse chest pain
  - Epigastric pain
39. Excessive growth hormone production in adulthood results to
- Gigantism
  - Acromegaly
  - Dwarfism
  - Macro-babies

40. A drug that causes ototoxicity is

- a) Brufen
- b) Promethazine
- c) Quinine
- d) Ompeprazole

**SECTION 2**

**SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)**

- 1. Outline at least FIVE approaches to management of peptic ulcers 5 marks
- 2. State FIVE types of shock 5 marks
- 3. Outline FIVE principles of reverse/isolation nursing 5 marks
- 4. State the FOUR types of burns according to the depth of injury 4 marks
- 5. Explain THREE principles of effective traction *collar, boots, ~~traction~~* 6 marks
- 6. State THREE nursing consideration for insulin use and storage 3 marks
- 7. Outline SIX points on the care given to a patient with underwater seal drainage 6 marks
- 8. Explain three principles of fracture management *Reduce immobility, pain alleviation* 6 marks

**SECTION 3**

**LONG ANSWER QUESTION (20 MARKS)**

- 1. Mr. X who is 48 years old is admitted in medical ward with a diagnosis of acute renal failure 4 marks
  - a) State four phase of acute renal failure *initial phase oliguria* 4 marks
  - b) Briefly explain six pre-renal causes of acute renal failure *~~hypovolemia~~ ~~dehydration~~ ~~heart failure~~* 6 marks
  - c) Describe specific management of Mr. X until discharge 10 marks