



**NURSING FINAL QUALIFYING EXAMINATION.
DIPLOMA IN COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSING.
PAPER ONE (GENERAL NURSING)**

DATE: TUESDAY

3RD FEBRUARY 2015

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

9:00am -12:00 Noon.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

1. ENTER YOUR EXAMINATION NUMBER on the space provided on the examination answer booklet and inside every page of the answer booklet.
2. Enter QUESTION NUMBERS on the space provided in the examination answer book.
3. Confirm you have written the EXAM and QUESTION numbers correctly before handing in your 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. Observe all the examination rules and regulations as stipulated in the college rules and regulations.
6. Follow any other instructions from the supervisor as may be necessary.
7. Mobile phones are **NOT** allowed in the examination hall.

Part 1-Multiple Choice Questions (20 Marks)

- 1. As gastric contents move into the small intestines, the bowel is normally protected from acidity of gastric contents by:**
 - a) Inhibition of secretin release
 - b) Release of bicarbonate by the pancreas
 - c) Release of pancreatic digestive enzymes
 - d) Release of gastrin by duodenal mucosa
- 2. The priority teaching for a patient on anticoagulant therapy includes:**
 - a) Monitor for and report any signs of bleeding
 - b) Do not take Paracetamols for a headache
 - c) Decrease your dietary intake of foods containing vitamin K
 - d) Arrange to have blood drawn routinely to check drug levels
- 3. Methods used by the nurse to reduce pain of injection include:**
 - a) Inject medication slowly, massage the site of injection, apply pressure
 - b) Inject medication slowly, apply pressure, withdraw needle quickly
 - c) Inject medication slowly, massage the site of injection, not to move the needle once inserted
 - d) Inject medication slowly, not to move the needle once inserted, withdraw needle quickly
- 4. The nursing finding in a severely anaemic patient include:**
 - a. Cyanosis and pulmonary oedema
 - b. Cardiomegaly and pulmonary fibrosis
 - c. Dyspnoea and tachycardia
 - d. Ventricular dysrhythmias and wheezing
- 5. Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE:**
 - a) A patient with bronchiectasis produces large amounts of sputum ✓
 - b) Acute bronchitis is most often caused by viruses that infect the epithelium of the bronchi ✓

6. The percentage of daily calories for a healthy individual consists of:

- a) 50% carbohydrates, 25% proteins, 25% fat, less than 10% fat from saturated fatty acids
- b) 65% carbohydrates, 25% proteins, 25% fat, more than 10% fat from saturated fatty acids
- c) 50% carbohydrates, 25% proteins, 10% fat, less than 10% fat from saturated fatty acids
- d) 40% carbohydrates, 30% proteins, 25% fat, more than 10% fat from saturated fatty acids

7. The most commonest symptom of spinal cord tumour is:

- a) Urinary incontinence
- b) Back pain that worsens with activity
- c) Paralysis below the level of involvement
- d) Impaired sensation of the extremities

8. The cause of respiratory distress in a patient with Guillan-Barre syndrome is:

- a) Elevated protein levels in the Cerebral spinal fluid
- b) Immobility resulting in from ascending paralysis
- c) Degeneration of motor neuron in the brain-stem and spinal cord
- d) Paralysis ascending to the nerves that stimulate the thoracic area.

9. The priority information that the nurse can obtain from a patient having a stroke is:-

- a) Time of the patient's last meal
- b) Time at which stroke symptoms first appeared
- c) Patient's hypertension history and management
- d) Family history of stroke and other cardiovascular diseases

10. The vascular coat of eye ball that lies between the sclera and retina is:

- a) Uvea
- b) Iris
- c) Ciliary body
- d) Choroid

11. A history of purulent, greenish yellow vaginal discharge indicates:-

- a) Chlamydial cervicitis
- b) Bacterial vaginosis
- c) Vulvovaginal candidiasis
- d) Trichomoniasis vaginitis

12. Following thyroidectomy the nurse suspects damage or removal of parathyroid gland when the patient develops:

- a) Muscle weakness and weight loss
- b) Hyperthermia and severe tachycardia
- c) Hypertension and difficulty in swallowing
- d) Laryngeal stridor and tingling in the hands and feet.

13. Measures indicated in the conservative therapy of chronic kidney disease include:

- a) Decreased fluid intake, decreased carbohydrate intake, decreased protein intake
- b) Increased fluid intake, decreased carbohydrate intake, decreased protein intake
- c) Decreased fluid intake, decreased protein intake, increased carbohydrate intake
- d) Decreased fluid intake, decreased carbohydrate intake, increased protein intake

14. A skin lesion which is fluid-filled, less than 1 cm in size is called:

- a) Papule
- b) Vesicle
- c) Bullae
- d) Macule

15. Nursing management of the patient with acute pancreatitis includes:

- a) Checking for signs of hypocalcemia
- b) Providing a diet low in carbohydrates
- c) Giving insulin based on sliding scale
- d) Observing stools for signs of steatorrhea

16. Increased concentration of red blood cells due to excessive production of erythropoietin is referred to as:

- a) Primary polycythaemia
- b) Leucopaenia
- c) Secondary polycythaemia
- d) Agranulocytosis

17. A serious skin condition characterized by bullae of various sizes on apparently normal skin and mucous membrane is:

- a) Exfoliative dermatitis
- b) Psoriasis
- c) Epidermal necrolysis
- d) Pemphigus vulgaris

18. The steps of Nursing process in order of sequence are:-

- a) Assessment, implementation, diagnosis, outcome setting, evaluation
- b) Assessment, outcome setting, diagnosis, implementation, evaluation
- c) Assessment, diagnosis, outcome setting, implementation, evaluation
- d) Assessment, diagnosis, Implementation, outcome setting, evaluation

19. The primary purpose of hospice is to:

- a) Allow patients to die at home
- b) Provide better quality of care than family can
- c) Coordinate care for the dying patients and their families
- d) Provide comfort and support for dying patients and their families

20. Match the items in column A with the corresponding answer in column B**Column A**

- a) Bisacodyl
- b) Augumentin

Column B

- i. Penicillin
- ii. Laxative
- iii. Anticholinergic
- iv. NSAID
- v. Aminoglycoside

Part 11-Short Answer Questions (40 Marks)

1. Outline four (4) factors that contribute to non compliance of anti tuberculosis (TB) drugs **(4 marks)**
2. Outline five (5) age-related changes in the Cardiovascular system **(5 marks)**
3. State the four (4) stages of nursing assessment in the nursing process **(4 marks)**
4. Explain the pathophysiology of sight **(6 marks)**
5. Draw and label a diagram showing the functional areas of the cerebrum **(6 marks)**
6. List six (6) hormones related to digestion **(3marks)**
7. Explain three (3) psychosocial implications on the patient after below knee amputation **(6 marks)**
8. Describe oxygen therapy using the following headings.
 - a) Overall indication **(1 mark)**
 - b) Three methods of administration **(3 marks)**
 - c) Two Nursing responsibilities **(2 mark)**

Part 111-Long Answer Questions (40 Marks)

1. **Mr. O, 32-year old man, is in hypovolumic shock and has been admitted in a medical ward**
 - a) Formulate four (4) nursing diagnoses for him **(4 marks)**
 - b) State four (4) factors that contribute to hypovolumic shock. **(4 marks)**
 - c) Describe his specific management for the first 24 hours **(12 marks)**
2. **Mr. T is admitted in the surgical ward with a diagnosis of partial intestinal obstruction**
 - a) List two (2) mechanical causes of the condition **(1 mark)**
 - b) Explain three (3) functions of the large intestines **(6 marks)**
 - c) Describe his conservative management within the first 48 hour **(10 marks)**
 - d) State three (3) signs that may indicate conservative management is not working **(3 marks)**