



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

DATE: TUESDAY

20TH JUNE 2017

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 I: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)

- 1. Cardiac output refers to the amount of blood ejected by :**
 - a. the right ventricle per minute
 - b. each auricle per minute
 - c. each ventricle per minute
 - d. the left ventricle per minute

- 2. The most common cause of community acquired pneumonia is:**
 - a. Staphylococcus aureus
 - b. Streptococcus pneumoniae
 - c. Mycoplasma pneumonia
 - d. Pseudomonas aeruginosa

- 3. Common sites of endometriosis include:**
 - a. Rectal vaginal septum, ovary and pouch of Douglas
 - b. Ovary, ureter and urinary bladder
 - c. Broad ligament, appendix and gut
 - d. Pouch of Douglas, utero sacro ligament and ureters

- 4. Gastrostomy is contraindicated in patients with:**
 - a. Severe gastro-esophageal reflux
 - b. Cancer of the oesophagus
 - c. Achalasia
 - d. Peptic ulcer disease

- 5. The functions of scrub-up nurse in theatre are:**
 - a. Performing a brief assessment of patients, remaining at the patient's bedside during the induction of anaesthesia, anticipating the needs of the sterile nurse
 - b. Preparation of sterile field, gowning and gloving the surgeon and assistants and passing the instruments to the surgeon
 - c. Testing the condition of instruments, tidying and preparing the operation room
 - d. Draping of mayostand, spacing and preparing sutures, assisting with dressing, surgical wound and managing surgical drainage systems

- 6. Haemophilia A results from deficiency of factor:**
- IX
 - III
 - VIII
 - V
- 7. Modifiable risk factors of arterosclerosis include:**
- Tobacco use, elevated serum lipids and physical inactivity
 - Elevated serum lipids, family history and obesity
 - Gender, family history, physical inactivity
 - Hypertension, tobacco use, genetic inheritance
- 8. Most of the long-term problems that occur in the patients with a kidney transplant are as a result of:**
- Recurrence of original renal disease
 - Chronic rejection
 - Failure of the patient to follow prescribed regimen
 - Immune-suppressive therapy
- 9. A patient with a gangrenous process of the subcutaneous tissue involving multiple hair follicles is likely to present with :**
- Furuncle
 - Carbuncles
 - Folliculitis
 - Erythema
- 10. The immediate management of a patient presenting in casualty department with acetone breath, polyuria, hyperventilation and weakness of body in diabetes include:**
- I.V 50% dextrose and insulin 10 units
 - I.V 10% dextrose and insulin 50 units
 - 0.9% normal saline and insulin 10 units
 - 0.9% normal saline and insulin 50 units

- 11. The first three (3) steps in the management of epistaxis involve:**
- Putting patient in a sitting up position, loosening tight clothing, asking the patient to breathe through the mouth.
 - Pinching the nose, asking patient to breathe through the mouth, applying cold compression.
 - Putting the patient in a sitting position, loosening tight clothing, pinching the nose.
 - Asking patient to breathe through the mouth, applying cold compression, pinching the nose.
- 12. In a patient with Cushing's syndrome, you would expect to find:**
- Hypotension
 - Hypoglycaemia
 - Cool clammy skin
 - Central obesity
- 13. The following is the sequence of phases through which a seizure may progress:**
- Prodromal, aural, ictal, post-ictal
 - Ictal, aural, prodromal, post-ictal
 - Post-ictal, ictal, aural, prodromal
 - Prodromal, ictal, aural, post ictal
- 14. A heart murmur was detected during a physical examination. The process used to obtain this information was**
- Auscultation
 - Inspection
 - Palpation
 - Percussion
- 15. The injury that is least likely to result in a full thickness burn is:**
- Chemical
 - Scald
 - Thermal
 - Electrical

- 16. In first aid, the letters ABC stand for:**
- Aeration, breathing, circulation
 - Airway, bleeding, cardiac arrest
 - ~~Aeration, bleeding, cardiac arrest~~
 - Airway, breathing, circulation
- 17. On noticing tidaling of the water level in the tube submerged in the water-seal chamber in a patient with closed chest tube drainage, the nurse should:**
- Lower the drainage catheter further from the chest
 - Check all connection for a leak in the system
 - Continue to monitor these normal findings
 - Clamp the tubing and call the doctor
- 18. The following include requirements for the procedure of paracentesis in the lower shelf:**
- Marrow punctures needle, intravascular needles, and antiseptic lotions.
 - Marrow puncture needle, small dressing towel, blood slides.
 - Intravascular needles, small dressing towels, local anesthetics.
 - Antiseptic lotion, bloodslides, local anesthetics.
- 19. Indicate whether the statements below are True (T) or False (F):**
- When providing discharge instructions for a new permanent pacemaker, the nurse teaches the patient to take and record daily pulse rate
 - Pruitis is a common problem with jaundice in the acute phase of hepatitis A
- 20. Match the drug in column A with appropriate statements in column B**

Column A

- Bumetanide
- Cyclophosphamide

Column B

- Ankylating agent
- Acts by decreasing blood volume
- Antimetabolite
- Lowers the cardiac output

Part 11-short Answer Questions (40 Marks)

1. explain three (3) ways in which drugs work **(6 Marks)**
2. State three (3) precautionary measures a nurse would take to avoid development of renal failure among patients **(3Marks)**
3. Explain three (3) messages you would share with a patient following an attack of Angina. **(6Marks)**
4. State three (3) common causes of cerebral vascular Accident **(3Marks)**
5. Outline five (5) preventive measures employed to avoid development of hemorrhoids **(5Marks)**
6. State six (6) predisposing factors to development of cancer of the oesophagus **(6Marks)**
7. explain three (3) nursing interventions in management of dysfunctional uterine bleeding **(6Marks)**
8. develop five (5) nursing diagnoses elicited from a patient with a gangrenous foot **(5 marks)**

*Trauma
infections*

*Thrombosis
embolism*

*V - Vasculi
I - Infection
N - ...
D - Drug
I - ...
C - ...
I
I
P
II*

*Pain
Anxiety Tx
Pain Related
Knowledge Deficit*

*Pain
Bleeding
Anxiety*

Part 111-Long Answer Questions (40 Marks)

1. Madam Pitvik 25 years old was involved in a road traffic accident two weeks ago and has a complicated fracture of the tibia. She has been stabilized and fracture mobilized and was doing well until today when she has developed severe chest pains and difficulty in breathing.

a) Explain three (3) roles of external fixators in the management of fractures

(6 marks)

b) state four (4) major organs that can be affected following complicated fracture of the tibia

(4 marks)

c) describe the immediate care you would provide to her regarding the severe chest pain and difficulty in breathing

(10 marks)

2. Master X 45 years old and a father of six is admitted in the medical ward with a diagnosis of terminal lung cancer for nursing care:

a. Draw and label a diagram to illustrate the medial view of the right lung

(4 marks)

b) State four (4) clinical features that he might present with

(4marks)

c. Describe the care he will receive considering he is at the end of life

(12marks)