



**COLLEGE QUALIFYING NURSING EXAMINATION  
KENYA REGISTERED COMMUNITY HEALTH  
NURSING.**

**PAPER ONE (GENERAL NURSING)**

**DATE: TUESDAY**

**18<sup>TH</sup> JUNE 2013**

**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 book and on the inside pages of the answer booklet.
2. Enter QUESTION NUMBERS on the space provided in the examination answer book.
3. Follow all the instructions on the examination answer book.
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. 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:**

- a. Putting patient in a sitting up position, loosening tight clothing, asking the patient to breathe through the mouth.
- b. Pinching the nose, asking patient to breathe through the mouth, applying cold compression.
- c. Putting the patient in a sitting position, loosening tight clothing, pinching the nose.
- d. 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:**

- a. Hypotension ✗
- b. Hypoglycaemia ✗
- c. Cool clammy skin ✗
- d. Central obesity ✓

**13. The following is the sequence of phases through which a seizure may progress:**

- a. Prodromal, aural, ictal, post-ictal ✓
- b. Ictal, aural, prodromal, post-ictal
- c. Post-ictal, ictal, aural, prodromal ✗
- d. Prodromal, ictal, aural, post ictal ✗

**14. A heart murmur was detected during a physical examination. The process used to obtain this information was**

- a) Auscultation ✓
- b) Inspection
- c) Palpation
- d) Percussion

**15. The injury that is least likely to result in a full thickness burn is:**

- a. Chemical ✗
- b. Scald ✓
- c. Thermal ✗
- d. Electrical ✗

16. In first aid, the letters ABC stand for:

- a. Aeration, breathing, circulation
- b. Airway, bleeding, cardiac arrest
- c. Aeration, bleeding, cardiac arrest
- d. 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:

- a. Lower the drainage catheter further from the chest
- b. Check all connection for a leak in the system
- c. Continue to monitor these normal findings
- d. Clamp the tubing and call the doctor

18. The following include requirements for the procedure of paracentesis in the lower shelf:

- a. Marrow punctures needle, intravascular needles, and antiseptic lotions. ✓
- b. Marrow puncture needle, small dressing towel, blood slides.
- c. Intravascular needles, small dressing towels, local anesthetics.
- d. Antiseptic lotion, bloodslides, local anesthetics.

19. Indicate whether the statements below are True (T) or False (F):

- a. When providing discharge instructions for a new permanent pacemaker, the nurse teaches the patient to take and record daily pulse rate ✓
- b. 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**

- a. Bumetanide ✓
- b. Cyclophosphamide 3

**Column B**

- 1. Ankyllating agent
- 2. Acts by decreasing blood volume
- 3. Antimetabolite
- 4. Lowers the cardiac output

**PART II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)**

1. State three (3) effects of burns on body fluids and electrolytes. (3marks)
2. Explain three (3) processes involved in the formation of urine. (6 marks)
3. Outline (5) risk factors for glaucoma formation. (5 marks)
4. State five (5) specific nursing actions for a patient admitted with severe pneumonia. (5 marks)
5. Using the headings given below, write short notes on atenolol:
  - a) Mechanism of action (1 mark)
  - b) 2 contraindications (1 mark)
  - c) 2 side effects (1 mark)
  - d) 2 Nursing responsibilities (2 marks)
6. Explain three (3) complications of thyroidectomy. (6 marks)
7. Outline (4) major organic causes of abnormal uterine bleeding. (4 marks)
8. Explain three(3) signs of intracranial heamorrhage (6 marks)

**PART III: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)**

1. **Mrs. K 26 years old has been in the ward with a fracture femur following an accident. She is on skeletal traction.**

- a. List four (4) other indications for traction (2 marks)
- b. State four (4) principles of skeletal traction (4marks)
- c. Explain two (2) clinical features she may present with (4marks)
- d. Using the nursing process describe her care for the period she is on traction (10marks)

2. **Mr. Bick 45 years is admitted in a male medical ward with diagnosis of hepatic cirrhosis.**

- a. Define 'hepatic cirrhosis.' (1 mark)
- b. State two (2) types of hepatic cirrhosis. (2 marks)
- c. Explain three (3) factors that could have predisposed him to the condition (6 marks)
- d. Describe the management of Mr. Bick till discharge. (11 marks)