



**KENYA MEDICAL TRAINING COLLEGE
FACULTY OF NURSING
DEPARTMENT OF NURSING**

**END OF YEAR 1 SEMESTER 2 EXAMINATION
FOR
DIPLOMA IN COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSING**

PAPER: FUNDAMENTALS OF NURSING II & SPECIALISED PROCEDURE I

DATE: 28th February, 2020

TIME: 3 HOURS (2:00PM – 5:00PM)

INSTRUCTIONS

1. This paper consists of:
 - Section 1 (Multiple Choice Questions)
 - Section 2 (Short Answer Questions)
 - Section 3 (Long Answer Question)
2. Attempt **ALL** Questions
3. Write the **EXAMINATION NUMBER** given on all the answer sheets provided and on the question paper.
4. Ensure that all examination answer scripts are handed in at the end of the examination
5. Ensure you sign the examination register provided

EXAMINATION NUMBER

SPECIALIZED PROCEDURES :
MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (10 MARKS)

Q1. Cystoscopy is a diagnostic procedure for;

- a) Liver cirrhosis
- b) Urethral diseases
- c) Intestinal disorder
- d) Urinary bladder diseases

Q2. A type of biopsy that involve surgical removal of large section of tissues is:

- a) Excision biopsy ✓
- b) Punch
- c) Fine-needle biopsy ✗
- d) Perioperative biopsy ✗

Q3. Ultrasonography

- a) Is performed using optical scopes
- b) Is a form of scanning roentgenography that shows planes of tissue.
- c) Involves the use of contrast media that are extremely safe for diagnostic purpose.
- d) Is a soft tissue examination that involves use of sound waves the ranges beyond human hearing.

Q4. Severe late side effects of radiotherapy include:

- a) Anorexia, malaise ✓
- b) Fibrosis, necrosis of bladder
- c) Diarrhea, ulceration
- d) Xerostomia stomatitis

Q5. While carrying out myelography;

- a) A needle is inserted under local anaesthesia into the subarachnoid space of the spinal canal.
- b) Water or oil- based contrast dye is injected into the spinal canal to enhance x ray imaging of the spine.
- c) A hollow tube needle is inserted into the abdominal cavity to collect specimen.
- d) Scans will produce a three-dimensional image of the target organ

Q6. The type of stoma formed when the proximal lower is exteriorized to the abdomen wall, everted and saturated to sermis is:

- a) End stoma
- b) Hoop stoma
- c) Strangulated stoma

× d) Double stoma

Q7. The following can be used to diagnose seizure and degenerative disorders that affect the brain.

- a) Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)
- b) transcranial doppler ultrasound
- c) electro-encephalography (EEG)
- d) position emission tomography

Q8. A vascular graft in dialysis:

- a) Is the portion of a blood vessel that filters blood in hemodialysis
- b) Is a surgically placed artificial tube between a vein and artery in the arm accessed via needle in hemodialysis
- c) Is an intervention in patients with end stage renal diseases.

Q9. Complications of hemodialysis likely to occur between treatment sessions include:

- a) Pulmonary edema, clotting access
- b) Neuropathy, gastrointestinal bleeding
- c) Seizures, arrhythmias
- d) Exsanguination, hypotension

Q10. The correct site for insertion of hollow tube needle to obtain cerebrospinal fluid is between:

- a) Third and fourth lumbar vertebrae
- b) Second and third lumbar
- c) Fifth and sixth lumbar
- d) First and second lumbar

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

(15 marks)

Q1. Explain three (3) principles of dialysis

(6marks)

Q2. Outline five (5) roles of a nurse in diagnostic testing.

(5marks)

Q3. State four (4) indicators for paracentesis.

(4marks)

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

(20 marks)

Q1. A patient has been admitted into your medical ward and confined to bed. Without mobility, one of your main interventions to the patient is to perform catheterization.

- a) Describe two (2) major forms of catheterization that you are likely to consider (4marks)
- b) State six (6) indicators of intermittent catheterization. (6marks)
- c) Explain five (5) nursing interventions during catheterization. (10marks)

- > Explain the procedure to the patient that is low.
- > Obtain Consent
- > Maintain a sterile procedure.
- > Ensure there is no blocking of the catheter by maintaining a downward flow
- > Empty the urine bag when 1/3 full and monitor the urine for colour, odour.
- > Clean the perineum
- > ensure no contamination of the catheter.
- > A Post-operative patient of abdominal and pelvic surgery
- > A patient who has had a surgery in the prostate gland.
- > A patient where a straight catheter is required
- > A patient who requires radiography of the bladder
- > A woman with full bladder during late 1st stage or 2nd stage.
- > management of incontinence.

Pelvic
Pleura

NURSING PROCESS - CRITICALLY ILL PATIENT NURSING CARE STUDIES
MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (10 MARKS)

Q1. A form of nursing process assessment whose aim is to establish a complete data base of a patient is:

- a) Episodic X
b) Emergency
c) Comprehensive ✓
d) Time-lapsed X

Q2. The cyclic nature of the nursing process implies that:

- a) The phases are constantly changing according to the client's needs (dynamic)
✓ b) Data from each phase provides impact into the next phase so that it becomes a sequence of events
X c) It forms a framework for nursing care in all types of settings for all individuals
X d) The process is based on specific needs of individuals to the actual or potential alteration in health.

Q3. Objective data is best described as:

- a) Data from client's point of view
X b) Information from significant others about the client.
c) Feeling, perceptions and concerns gathered by interview
✓ d) Measurable data obtained through physical examination and other tests

Q4. A diagnostic label

- a) Is a concise description of the client's health problem for which the nursing therapy is given.
b) A clinical judgement about a patient's health problem that the nurse aims to reduce or eliminate.
c) Provides basis for selection of interventions to achieve outcomes for which the nurse is accountable.
d) Makes inference about data determining the relatedness of facts and their meaning.

Q5. A clinical judgement that a problem exists at the time of assessment is :

- a) Possible nursing diagnosis
b) Risk warning diagnosis
✓ c) Actual nursing diagnosis
d) Potential nursing diagnosis

H&W 10 C R
Q6. The type of intensive care unit which admits all types of patients is:

- a) High Dependent Unit ✗
- ✓b) General Intensive Care Unit
- c) Ceromancy Care Unit
- d) Pediatric Intensive Care Unit ✗

Q7. Nursing orders in patient care

- a) ✓ Are specific instruction for specific activities performed by a nurse on a patient to meet stated goals.
- b) Are deliberate systematic phase of decision making and problem-solving process. ✗
- c) Implies to nursing care
- d) Are declarative statements of patient care derived from medical diagnosis

Q8. The process of studying a patient suffering from an acute state or seriously sick in the hospital is:

- a) Clinical case study
- ✓b) Critical case study
- c) Family case study ✗
- d) Individualized case study

Q9. Setting goals and coming up with interventions occurs at which phase of the nursing process:

- a) Assessment ✗
- b) Diagnosis ✗
- c) Planning ✓
- d) Implementing

Q10. A nursing diagnosis for a client who has been experiencing vomiting everything n past one week would be:

- a) Vomiting related to dehydration ✗
 - b) Fluid imbalance, more than body requirement. ✗
 - ✓c) Fluid volume deficit related to irritation of the GIT
 - d) Dehydration related to vomiting ✗
- Symptoms*

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

(20 marks)

1. List the four (4) components of a nursing diagnosis. *problem etiology evidence* (2marks)
 2. State four (4) characteristics of a nursing diagnosis. (4marks)
 3. Outline four (4) benefits of the nursing process in patient care. (4marks)
 4. Outline five (5) barriers to effective nursing case studies (5marks)
- details*

misinterpreted

RARE

5. Explain five (5) needs of an unconscious patient.

(5 marks)

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

(20 marks)

Q1. You are the nurse working in an intensive care unit with critically ill and unconscious patients. The nurse in-charge assigns you to provide holistic care to one of the patients in coma.

a) Outline three (3) criteria that you will use to classify a patient as critically ill. (3marks)

b) Describe comprehensively the parameters of Glasgow coma scale indicating the score for each parameter. (15marks)

c) State two (2) purposes of the Glasgow coma scale. (2marks)

Handwritten notes for question b):

Eye opening
 - Spontaneous opening of the eyes = 4
 - To voice = 3
 - To pain = 2
 - No response = 1

Motor response
 - Obeys commands = 6
 - Localizes pain = 5
 - Withdraws from pain = 4
 - Flexion to pain = 3
 - Extension to pain = 2
 - No response = 1

Verbal response
 - Oriented and converses = 5
 - Disoriented but converses = 4
 - Words but no conversation = 3
 - No words = 1