

NURSING COUNCIL OF KENYA

EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION TO THE REGISTER OF COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSE – KRCHN (BASIC)

PAPER ONE

DATE: WEDNESDAY 26TH APRIL 2017

TIME ALLOWED: 3 HOURS

9.00 AM to 12.00 PM

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

1. Read the questions carefully and answer only what is asked.
2. ENTER YOUR EXAMINATION NUMBER AND QUESTION NUMBER ON THE space provided in the answer booklet.
3. All the questions are compulsory.
4. For Part I (M.C.Q's)
Write your answers in capital letters on the space provided in the answer booklet.
5. Each M.C.Q. is 1 mark.
6. For Part II (SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS).
Answers to these questions should follow each other on the space provided in the answer booklet.
7. For Part III (ESSAY/LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS)
Answers to each question must be written on the specified page(s) in the answer booklet.
8. Omission of or wrong numbering of examination papers, questions or parts of the question will result in 10% deduction of the marks scored from the relevant part.
9. Each candidate MUST sign the examination return form after handing in ALL the scripts.
10. No candidate shall leave the examination room until all the examination scripts have been submitted and sealed in an envelope by the invigilators.

KRCHN (BASIC) EXAMINATION: PAPER ONE: APRIL 2017
PART I: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:

Q:1: Bile which emulsifies fats enters the gastrointestinal tract through:-

- a) Duodenum.
- b) Ampullar of Vater.
- c) Pyloric sphincter.
- d) Cardiac Sphincter.

Q:2: The group of bacteria that is characterized by cluster colonies is:-

- a) Staphylococci.
- b) Streptococci.
- c) Spirochaetes.
- d) Diplococci.

Q:3: The following are predisposing factors for chronic bronchitis:-

- a) Cold damp air, environmental pollution, cigarette smoking.
- b) Cold damp air, cigarette smoking, increased exercise.
- c) Cold damp air, environmental pollution, food allergy.
- d) Environmental pollution, cigarette smoking, food allergy.

Q:4: Bells palsy is mainly characterised by:-

- a) Facial dysfunction.
- b) Chewing dysfunction.
- c) Diminished taste of food.
- d) Hearing difficulties.

Q:5: The three main areas assessed using the glasgow coma scale are:-

- a) Best motor, best verbal, vital signs.
- b) Pupil reaction, best motor, limb movement.
- c) Best motor, best verbal, eye opening.
- d) Best verbal, limb movement, eye opening.

Q:6: The rationale for advising a patient diagnosed with liver cirrhosis to take frequent baths is to:-

- a) Prevent skin irritation and scratching.
- b) Remove waste products deposited on the skin and prevent dryness.
- c) Promote positive environment and increase appetite.
- d) Prevent skin irritation and promote exercise.

Q:7: A pressure sore that involves deep muscle, subcutaneous layer, but bone and ligaments are not visible should be documented as stage:-

- a) 1.
- b) 2.
- c) 3.
- d) 4.

Q:8: A patient sustains burns of face, chest, lower arm and lower leg, using the rule of nine calculate the % percentage of body burnt:-

- a) 18 %.
- b) 27 %.
- c) 30 %.
- d) 35 %.

Q:9: Indicate whether the following statements are true or false:-

- a) Peptic ulcers commonly occur in the stomach.
- b) Antrectomy involves removing lower portion of the stomach, a small portion of deudenum and pylorus.

Q:10: The recommended diet for a patient on continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis (CAPD) should include:-

- a) High protein, high fibre, low carbohydrates.
- b) High protein, high fibre, high carbohydrates.
- c) Low protein, high fibre, high carbohydrates.
- d) Low protein, low fibre, low carbohydrates.

Q:11: The following are clinical manifestations of acute glomerulonephritis:-

- a) Flank pain, facial oedema, increased urine output, proteinurea.
- b) Frank pain, facial oedema, reduced urine output, proteinurea.
- c) Frank pain, facial oedema, reduced urine output, no proteinurea.
- d) Frank pain, facial oedema, increased urine output, no proteinurea.

Q:12: After application of a cast (plaster) pressure on tissues is indicated by:-

- a) Tingling and numbness.
- b) Delayed capillary refill.
- c) Initial pain over bony prominences.
- d) Coldness of the extremity.

Q:13: Following total hip replacement the patient is nursed in:-

- a) Fowler's position.
- b) Semi fowler's position.
- c) Recovery position.
- d) Supine position.

Q:14: Nursing interventions during the acute phase of burns injury include:-

- a) Administration of humidified oxygen, prevent hypothermia, monitor urine output.
- b) Administration of humidified oxygen, prevent hypothermia, monitor electrolytes.
- c) Provide warm environment, use aseptic technique, assess for jugular vein enlargement.
- d) Monitor electrolytes, administer humidied oxygen, assess for breath sound.

Q:15: Fibroids located within the endometrium layer of the uterus are known as:-

- a) Sub serous.
- b) Pediculated.
- c) Intermural.
- d) Sub mucous.

Q:16: The following are causes of metrorrhagia:-

- a) Cancer of the uterus, vaginitis, hormonal imbalance.
- b) Uterine fibroids, cervical erosion, endometriosis.
- c) Cervical polyps, cervicitis, bartholins abscess.
- d) Foreign body in the uterus, uterine fibroids, batholins abscess

Q:17: The maneuver recommended to open airway in a patient suspected to have head injury is:-

- a) Chin lift.
- b) Head tilt
- c) Jaw thrush.
- d) Tongue – jaw lift.

Q:18: Specific health messages shared to a patient following tonsillectomy include:-

- a) Minimize too much talking and coughing.
- b) Take fluids as narrated.
- c) Take fruits like orange and pineapples.
- d) Cover mouth when coughing.

Q:19: After cataract extraction the patient is advised to avoid strong sneezing and coughing to:-

- a) Prevent entry of microorganisms
- b) Prevent tension on suture line.
- c) Assess understanding of the disease.
- d) Prevent increased intraocular pressure.

Q:20: A patient who presents with inability to swallow and is diagnosed with esophageal tumor will benefit from what type of surgery:-

- a) Diagnostic.
- b) Reconstructive.
- c) Prophylactic.
- d) Palliative.

PART II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:

MARKS

- Q:1: Explain assessment as a component of the nursing process. 6
- Q:2: Write short notes on prednisolone under the following headings.
- a) Classification. 1
 - b) Dosage. 1
 - c) Two indications. 2
 - d) Two nursing considerations. 2
- Q:3: State the five (5) components in managing a diabetic patient. 5
- Q:4: Explain the pathophysiology of cholelithiasis. 5
- Q:5: Explain the specific role of the nurse on a patient scheduled for liver biopsy. 3
- Q:6: State five (5) clinical features of carcinoma of bronchus. 5
- Q:7: State four (4) roles of the escort nurse during inter hospital transfer of a patient. 4
- Q:8: Outline six (6) health messages you would share with a patient after mastectomy. 6

PART III: ESSAY/LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS:

MARKS

Q:1: Mr. Z aged 15 is a known epileptic patient.

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| a) | Explain one (1) observation that can be noted in each of the five stages of an epileptic fit. | 5 |
| b) | Describe the specific role of the nurse before, during and after a fit. | 11 |
| c) | State four (4) health messages you would share with Mr. Z. | 4 |

Q:2: Mr. Ney, 50 years is admitted in the surgical ward to await nephrectomy of the (L) kidney.

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| a) | Draw and label a diagram to illustrate the internal structure of the kidney. | 5 |
| b) | Explain the three (3) processes of urine formation. | 6 |
| c) | Describe the specific post-operative nursing care of Mr. Ney. | 9 |