

NCK EXAMINATIONS PAST PAPERS

FOR PAPER 1, 2, 3 AND 4

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NCK PAPER 1 REVISION PAPERS

Part I: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) - 20mrks

Q1. The following finding is suggestive of a pneumothorax in a patient with chest trauma;

- a) Absent breath sounds
- b) Inspiratory wheezing
- c) Dullness on chest percussion
- d) Pronounced crackles

Q2. The primary reason for administering digoxin (Lanoxin) to a patient is to,

- a) Relax the walls of the heart's arteries.
- b) Improve the strength of the heart beat.
- c) Prevent irregularities in ventricular contractions.
- d) Decrease inflammation of the heart wall.

Q3. The priority nursing diagnosis for a patient with heart failure and pulmonary oedema is,

- a) Risk for infection related to stasis of alveolar secretions
- b) Impaired skin integrity related to pressure
- c) Activity intolerance related to pump failure
- d) Constipation related to immobility

Q4. When preparing a patient for colonoscopy procedure the nurse should, a)
Perform a high colonic washout procedure the night before the procedure b)
Ensure the patient takes a high roughage diet with a laxative the night before
procedure
c) Educate the patient to report any “needle prick” sensations within 12 hrs
after the procedure
d) Advise the patient to take low fiber diet for 1 week before the procedure

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Q5. The characteristics of a “Cushingoid” appearance in Cushing’s disease
include,

- a) Hypotension, Kussmauls’ breathing, hunch back & diaphoresis b)
- Moon face, buffalo hump, central obesity & thin musculature c)
- Mood swings, slow wound healing, hypertension & tunnel vision d)
- Flushing, brittle skin, abdominal pain and encephalopathy

Q6. The sensitivity part of a culture & sensitivity test is for the purpose of, a)
Identifying the causative organism for the infection diagnosed b)
Identifying the most effective antibiotics against the causative organism c)
Identifying the antibiotics that the patient is resistant to
d) Testing the concentration of antibiotic required to cure an infection

Q7. A client with a cataract would most likely complain of,

- a) Halos and rainbows around lights
- b) Eye pain and irritation that worsens at night
- c) Blurred and hazy vision

d) Eye strain and headache when doing close work

Q8. Indicate whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F) in the provided answer sheet

a) Acute angle closure glaucoma is a medical emergency

b) In spinal injury there is complete anesthesia below the level of injury Q9.

The primary rationales for tube feeding for a client post total laryngectomy due to cancer of larynx is to,

a) Meet dietary needs and prevent fistula formation

b) Maintain an open airway and prevent aspiration

c) Meet fluid & dietary needs and prevent aspiration

d) Prevent fistula formation and reduce aspiration

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Q10. When a burn occurs in an adult,

a) Using rule of nine, right arm is calculated as being 18% & right leg 9%.

b) Capillaries & small vessels dilate, renal blood flow reduces c) Fluid shifts from ICF to ECF space/compartment along with potassium. d)

Permeability of the kidney tubules increases with oliguria

Q11. The following technique should be avoided when changing a hemiparalysis clients' position in bed;

a) Sliding the client to move her up in bed

b) Rolling the client onto her side

c) Lifting the client when moving her up in bed

d) Having the client lift herself off the bed using a trapeze

Q12. When a blood pressure (BP) reading is abnormal upon initial assessment, it is best to check the BP,

a) On the other arm

b) On both arms sitting and standing

c) With the patient standing

d) After a 5 min wait

Q13. Swabs, instruments and sharps count during surgery is carried out by,

- a) Circulating and anaesthetic nurses
- b) Anaesthetic and scrub nurses
- c) Circulating and Scrub nurses
- d) Recovery room and scrub nurses

Q14. When nursing a patient with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, the nurse should,

- a) Ensure the patient gets high flow rate oxygen at 100%
- b) Advise the patient to get influenza and pneumococcal vaccines
- c) Avoid administration of prophylactic bronchodilators
- d) Position the patient in dorsal recumbent position to enhance ventilation

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Q15. After a clients' nasogastric tube has been removed the nurse should, a) Offer the client liquids to drink

- b) Provide the client with oral hygiene
- c) Encourage client to cough and deep breath
- d) Auscultate the client's bowel sounds

Q16. Neurovascular assessment of the lower limb post-cast application involves observation of,

- a) Color, sensation and pulses
- b) Level of consciousness, limb symmetry and muscular strength
- c) Capillary refill, sensation and muscle power
- d) Color, warmth and muscle power

Q17. The risk for macrovascular complications in diabetes mellitus may be reduced by,

- a) Lowering BP, avoiding nephrotoxic substances & reducing strenuous exercises.
- b) Weight reduction, reducing fat/triglyceride levels, quitting smoking.
- c) Foot care, early diagnosis of retinal detachment & daily U/Es checkups.
- d) High fibre diet, low fat diet & prompt treatment of systemic infections

Q18. The priority indicator of increasing intracranial pressure is,

- a) Unequal pupil size
- b) Decreasing systolic pressure
- c) Tachycardia
- d) Decreasing body temperature

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Q19. Foods that may predispose a client to megaloblastic anemia if taken exclusively include,

- a) Meat, eggs and beans
- b) Beans, Peas and rice
- c) Capsicum , Sorghum and Millet
- d) Meat, Maize, Sorghum

Q20. In pyloric stenosis there is,

- a) Projectile vomiting & olive-sized mass in abdomen's upper right quadrant
- b) Blood tinged vomitus and significantly reduced peristaltic waves
- c) Severe abdominal pain and irregular opening of the bowels
- d) Normal feeding appetite and passing of loose bowel motions

PART II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)

Q1. Outline four (4) specific nursing interventions for a patient with hypovolemic shock (4marks)

Q2. Describe the pathophysiology of mechanical intestinal obstruction (5 marks) Q3. State any five (5) principles of infection control (5 marks)

Q4. State four (4) resuscitation drugs giving one indication for each (4marks) Q5.

Explain five (5) roles of a nurse for a patient post lobectomy (5marks) Q6. Outline four (4) specific health messages a nurse should share with a patient post

transphenoidal resection of a pituitary tumour (4 mrks)

Q7. State five (5) specific nursing interventions for a patient post prostatectomy (5 mrks)

Q8. Outline four (4) complications associated with parenteral feeding (4 mrks)

Q9. Explain five (5) nursing responsibilities for a patient with a colostomy (5 mrks)

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PART III: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)

Q1. Mrs. Q. 55yrs old is admitted in a surgical ward with severe arthritis & is scheduled for hip joint replacement.

a) Draw and label a diagram illustrating a synovial joint (5 mrks) b)

Describe the pre and post-operative care for Mrs. Q (12 mrks) c) State

three (3) complications Mrs. Q may develop post-operatively (3 mrks)

Q2. Ms. T. 40 years old is admitted in a medical ward with a diagnosis of chronic renal failure (CRF)

a) Draw and label a diagram illustrating a nephron (4 mrks)

b) State two (2) neurological manifestations of renal failure (2 mrks) c)

Describe the specific medical and nursing management for Ms. T (14 mrks)

PART ONE: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20MARKS)

1. The best indicators that a patient is ready for oral feeding post bronchoscopy are;
 - a) Bowel sounds and cough reflex
 - b) Hoarseness of voice and respiratory rate
 - c) Respiratory rate and bowel sounds
 - d) Cough reflex and hoarseness of voice

2. Barrel chest is a feature of;
 - a) Heart failure, kyphosis
 - b) Kyphosis, emphysema
 - c) Emphysema, osteoarthritis
 - d) Drug resistant tuberculosis, emphysema

3. The major electrolytes in the intracellular fluid are;
 - a) Sodium and chloride
 - b) Potassium and Chloride
 - c) Potassium and phosphorus
 - d) Sodium and phosphorus

4. Factors that can lead to myocardial ischemia include;

- a) Anemia, aortic valve stenosis, polycythemia
 - b) Mitral valve stenosis, anemia, left ventricular hypertrophy
 - c) Anemia, aortic valve stenosis, mitral valve stenosis
 - d) Polycythemia, mitral valve stenosis, left ventricular hypertrophy
5. Indicate whether the following statements are **true(T)** or **false(F)** in the answer sheet provided;
- a) Colloids are administered in patients with cardiogenic shock to expand circulatory volume.
 - b) Atherosclerosis is more common in males than females.
6. Nursing interventions for a patient with multiple myeloma include;
- a) Providing low calorie diet in small frequent amounts
 - b) Providing plenty of oral fluids
 - c) Catheterization to monitor urine output
 - d) Encouraging weight bearing exercises
7. The sickle hemoglobin gene causes substitution of;
- a) Amino acid valine for glutamine
 - b) Amino acid alanine for glutamine
 - c) Amino acid glutamine for valine
 - d) Glutamine for asparagine
8. Patients with diabetes mellitus type I are at risk of acidosis due to;
- a) Increased potassium levels in blood
 - b) Increased breakdown of fat
 - c) Increased metabolism of fatty acids
 - d) Increased myoglobin in blood
9. In positioning a casted leg, the nurse should:
- a) Keep the leg in a flat position always
 - b) Elevate the leg for 3 hours then put it flat for 1 hour
 - c) Keep the leg flat for 3 hours then elevate it for 1 hour
 - d) Elevate the leg on pillow continuously for 24 to 48 hours.
10. Drugs used in management of Meniere's disease include;:
- a) Antiemetics, diuretics, glucocorticoids
 - b) Glucocorticoids, diuretics, antihistamines
 - c) Antihistamines, diuretics, antiemetics
 - d) Glucocorticoids, Antihistamines, antiemetics
11. Post below below-knee amputation in a patient with diabetes poses the risk of ;
- a) Hemorrhage
 - b) Edema of the stump
 - c) Contractures

d) Wound dehiscence

12. Patients with ulcerative colitis are put on bed rest mainly to;

- a) Prevent falls that can cause massive bleeding
- b) Reduce oxygen demand
- c) Reduce intestinal peristalsis
- d) Conserve energy

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13. Normal Cerebral spinal fluid;

- a) Contain red blood cells and white blood cells
- b) Tests negative for glucose and protein
- c) Appears clear and turbid
- d) Appears slightly cloudy and turbid

14. Following repair of retinal detachment, the priority action is to;

- a) Prevent increased intraocular pressure
- b) Alleviate pain and itchiness
- c) Maintain darkened room
- d) Promote low-sodium diet

15. Insertion of urinary catheter is facilitated by requesting the patient to;

- a) Bear down
- b) Breathe deeply.
- c) Turn to the side.
- d) Hold the labia or shaft of penis

16. The typical clinical manifestations of acute pancreatitis include

- a) Hypertension, epigastric pain, abdominal swelling
- b) Acute epigastric pain, respiratory distress, hypotension
- c) Dyspnea, hypertension, hypoglycemia
- d) Hypervolemia, tachypnea, hyperglycemia

17. The type of seizures which may only affect a finger or hand is ;

- a) Petit mal seizure
- b) Complex partial seizure
- c) Absent seizure
- d) Simple partial seizure

18. Microorganisms that have both bacterial and viral characteristics include; a) Mycoplasma, spirochetes

- b) Rickettsia, chlamydia
- c) Plasmodium, mycoplasma
- d) Spirochetes, chlamydia

19. Impetigo contagiosa is;

- a) Primarily the result of allergies
- b) A fungal infection
- c) Best treated with benzyl benzoate
- d) Caused by beta hemolytic streptococcus

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20. The following discharge instruction to a patients following gastrectomy will prevent dumping syndrome?

- a) Ambulate following a meal
- b) Eat high carbohydrate foods
- c) Limit the fluid taken with meal
- d) Sit in a high-Fowler's position during meals

PART TWO: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (40MARKS)

1. State five (5) risk factors for deep venous thrombosis. (5marks)
2. Explain four (4) effects of burns on the cardiovascular system. (4 marks)
3. State three (3) rules to be considered while disposing sharps. (3marks) 4. Describe the pathophysiology of liver cirrhosis. (5 marks)
5. Outline four (4) clinical features of increased intracranial pressure. (4marks) 6. Outline six (6) health messages for a patient with chronic renal failure. (6 marks) 7. State five (5) specific nursing interventions for a patient with pulmonary edema. (5 marks)
8. State three (3) priority nursing diagnosis for a patient with compound fracture femur. (3marks)
9. For Morphine
 - a. Describe the mechanism of action. (2 marks)
 - b. List two (2) contraindications. (1 mark)
 - c. List four (4) side effects. (2marks)

PART THREE: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)

1. Mr. Y is admitted in medical ward with a diagnosis of hypothyroidism.
 - a. Draw and label a diagram of the thyroid gland and its associated structures. (5marks)
 - b. State four (4) causes of hypothyroidism. (4marks)
 - c. Describe the management of Mr. Y from admission to discharge. (11 marks)

2. Mrs. T is admitted in the gynecology ward with a diagnosis of cervical cancer and she is scheduled for total hysterectomy.
- Outline five (5) risk factors to cancer of the cervix. (5marks)
 - Describe the pre and post-operative management of Mrs T. (12 marks) c.
 - State three (3) complications that can occur post hysterectomy. (3 marks)

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Part I: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) – 20mrks

Q1. The following are risk factors for impaired gas exchange and pulmonary infection:

- Immobility, constipation and incontinence
- Fluid restriction, immunosuppression and decreased level of consciousness.
- Fluid restriction, immobility and ingestion of seasoned foods
- Incontinence, chemotherapy and anemia

Q2. Buck's traction is,

- A form of skin traction and is often used to relieve muscle spasms.
- A form of skeletal traction for compound fractures.
- Only used in correction of hip and femur fractures.
- Always contra-indicated in obese patients.

Q3. Open angle glaucoma is mainly treated using,

- Proton pump inhibitors, quinolones and glycosides
- Antibiotics, osmotic diuretics and haematinics
- Miotics, Carbonic anhydrase inhibitors and epinephrine
- Stool softeners, anti-hypertensives and Miotics

Q4. When nursing a patient on steroids, the nurse should,

- Observe for oedema, weigh daily, monitor blood counts
- Maintain infection control, monitor blood sugar, maintain hydration
- Observe for bone marrow suppression, minimise exposure to heat, encourage bed rest
- Encourage increased fluid intake, administer anti-emetics, monitor RBC

count

Q5. In acute heart failure with pulmonary edema, morphine is administered in small doses to,

- a) Promote excretion of sodium and water by kidneys
- b) Relieve hypoxemia and dyspnea
- c) Delay release of calcium from intracellular reservoirs
- d) Reduce peripheral resistance & venous return

Q6. The common causative organism for pharyngitis is,

- a) Group B, beta hemolytic streptococcus
- b) Group A, beta hemolytic streptococcus
- c) Hemophilus influenza
- d) Staphylococcus aureus

Q7. In pulmonary embolism (PE),

- a) There is a clot formation in the pulmonary vein and or its branches
- b) There is obstruction of the Pulmonary artery or one of its branches
- c) Trauma, pregnancy and *valsava* maneuvers are common predisposing factors
- d) Old age, heart failure and intestinal obstruction clients are more prone

Q8. The purpose of monitoring central venous (CVP) for the critically ill patients is to,

- a) Help assess the functioning of left side of the heart
- b) Monitor fluid replacement therapy
- c) Estimate the levels of pulmonary pressures in the critically ill
- d) Help assess functioning of the mitral and tricuspid valves

Q9. The antidote for heparin is,

- a) Vitamin K
- b) Warfarin (Coumadin)
- c) Thrombin
- d) Protamine sulfate

Q10. The frontal lobe of the brain is,

- a) The primary receptive area for vision
- b) Mainly responsible for auditory sensation and coordination
- c) Centre for respiratory and vasomotor activity
- d) Responsible for abstract thinking, judgement and emotions

Q11. Dumping syndrome is as a result of,

- a) Rapid emptying of hypertonic food from the stomach into the jejunum
- b) Failure of a patient with a peptic ulcer to eat regularly
- c) Chronic anemia among the elderly patients
- d) Loss of the large intestine functionality following hemicolectomy

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Q12. After cataract surgery, if a patient complains of nausea, the nurse should,

- a) Instruct patient to perform deep breaths until the nausea reduces
- b) Administer antiemetic to prevent intraocular pressure elevation
- c) Ensure a vomiting bowl is placed close to the patient as possible
- d) Reassure the patient that it is a common feeling post general Anaesthesia.

Q13. Immediately post-operatively a nurse should,

- a) Position a patient in recovery position, measure urine output and assess respirations every 15 minutes
- b) Maintain patent airway, measure central venous pressure (CVP) and check oxygen saturation levels
- c) Position patient in recovery position, observe adverse effects of anaesthesia and assess reflexes
- d) Check IV site for infiltration, administer clear oral fluids and monitor vital signs every 15 minutes

Q14. When nursing a patient with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, the nurse should,

- a) Ensure the patient gets high flow rate oxygen at 100%
- b) Advise the patient to get influenza and pneumococcal vaccines
- c) Avoid administration of prophylactic bronchodilators

d) Position the patient in dorsal recumbent position to enhance ventilation

Q15. After a clients' nasogastric tube has been removed the nurse should, a) Offer the client liquids to drink

- b) Provide the client with oral hygiene
- c) Encourage client to cough and deep breath
- d) Auscultate the client's bowel sounds

Q16. The causes of pre-renal failure include,

- a) Renal calculi, benign prostatic hypertrophy and blood clots
- b) Tubular necrosis, septic shock and hemolytic blood reaction transfusion
- c) Hemorrhage, burns and dehydration
- d) Tumours, Trauma and chemical toxicity

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Q17. For a patient to undergo a kidney, ureter and bladder X-ray is important for the nurse to know that,

- a) There is no special preparation required.
- b) Oral fluids must be withheld the morning of the examination.
- c) The patient should have a full bladder before the procedure.
- d) An enema should be administered before the procedure

Q18. Treatment of megaloblastic anemia includes;

- a) Chemotherapy, radiotherapy, hydration
- b) Oxygen therapy, hydration and iron supplements
- c) Blood transfusion, iron supplements, splenectomy
- d) Oxygen therapy, folate supplements, Alcohol restriction

Q19. Indicate whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F) in the provided answer sheet

- a) Asthma is a form of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)
- b) Malignant neoplasms comprise of poorly differentiated, immature cells

Q20. For a patient with cellulitis, the nurse should,

- a) Apply warm compresses to the site and elevate affected extremity
- b) Apply cold compresses to the site and elevate affected extremity c)
- Administer topical antibiotics and oral analgesics as prescribed d)
- Administer plasma expanders and elevate the affected limb to 90°

PART II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)

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- Q1. Outline four (4) specific nursing interventions for a client post lobectomy (4mrks)
- Q2. Describe the pathophysiology of liver cirrhosis (5 mrks)
- Q3. State four (4) principles of infection prevention in operating theatre (4 mrks)
- Q4. List four (4) classes of intravenous fluids and give one indication for each (4mrks)
- Q5. Draw & label a diagram illustrating the skin (5mrks)
- Q6. Outline five (5) specific dietary health messages a nurse should share with a patient who has been newly diagnosed with diabetes patient. (5 mrks)
- Q7. State any four (4) tests used to diagnose myocardial infarction/Heart attack (4 mrks)
- Q8. Giving examples outline four (4) classes of drugs used in management of peptic ulcers (4 mrks)
- Q9. Explain five (5) specific nursing interventions for a patient in status Asthmaticus (5 mrks)

PART III: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)

- Q1. Mr. Q. 55yrs old is admitted in a surgical ward with a diagnosis of benign prostatic hypertrophy (BPH) and is scheduled for total prostatectomy, a) Draw and label a diagram illustrating the lateral view of the male reproductive system (5 mrks)
- b) Describe the pre and post-operative care for Mr. Q (13 mrks)
- c) List four (4) complications associated with prostatectomy (2 mrks)

Q2. Ms. T. 40 years old is admitted in a medical ward with a diagnosis of ischemic stroke,

- a) State four (4) causes of ischemic stroke (4 marks)
- b) Describe the medical & nursing management for Ms.T from admission till discharge (14 marks)
- c) List four (4) complications associated with stroke (2 marks)

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PART ONE: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20MKS)

1. In cases of brain injury, temporary loss of consciousness followed by alertness with equal pupils indicates;
 - a. Subdural hematoma
 - b. Brain contusion
 - c. Brain concussion
 - d. Intracranial hematoma

2. While counselling a patient, the nurse should;
 - a. Make good decision for the patient
 - b. **Keep confidentiality of patients problems**
 - c. Be judgemental throughout the session
 - d. Hide certain harmful information from the patient

3. According to IMCI guidelines, the criteria to refer a child with ear problem from a health centre is;
 - a. **Acute ear infection, pus discharge less than 14days**
 - b. Chronic ear infection, pus discharge more than 14 days
 - c. Tender swelling behind the ear
 - d. Ear pain

4. The only movable bone of the human skull is the;
 - a. Maxilla
 - b. Temporal
 - c. **Mandible**
 - d. Zygomatic

5. The involuntary expulsion of urine that occurs during coughing is referred to as;
 - a. Urgency incontinence

- b. Stress incontinence
 - c. Overflow incontinence
 - d. Urge incontinence
6. Management of osteoporosis include;
- a. Increased calcium intake, decreased coffee intake
 - b. Performing weight bearing exercises, Increased calcium intake
 - c. Decreased calcium intake, engaging in regular moderate activity
 - d. Cessation of smoking, avoiding weight bearing exercises
7. Maximum growth of head circumference is attained at age of;
- a. 1-3yrs
 - b. 4-5 yrs
 - c. 7-8 yrs
 - d. 10-15yrs
8. Sensation indicators of peripheral neuromuscular dysfunction are;
- a. Cyanosis and paralysis
 - b. Weakness and unrelenting pain
 - c. Absence of feeling and pallor
 - d. Absence of feeling and pain on passive stretch
9. Following gastrectomy, dumping syndrome occurs as a result of;
- a. Reduced gastric motility resulting from vagus nerve stimulation
 - b. Removal of acid producing cells thus resulting in reduced absorption of vit B12
 - c. Rapid gastric emptying of hyperosmolar fluid and substances into the duodenum
 - d. Damage of vagus nerve and cardiac sphincter
10. Priority nursing intervention for a patient with a peritoneal abscess is to;
- a. Administer analgesic for pain relief
 - b. Administer intravenous fluid
 - c. Reassure the patient
 - d. Administer parenteral nutrition
11. When estimating the size of burns, the palm of the patient's hand represents total body surface area of;
- a. 3%
 - b. 1%
 - c. 4.5%
 - d. 9%
12. The health message given a patient following tympanoplasty is;
- a. Drink fluids using a straw
 - b. Avoid blowing the nose and sneeze through the mouth

- c. Administer saline water into the ear to aid healing
- d. Avoid noisy places up to two weeks post operatively

13. The most important nursing intervention for a patient with a skin disorder is;

- a. Patient teaching
- b. Prevention of secondary infection
- c. Application of infection
- d. Counselling because of altered body image.

14. Prothrombin and fibrinogen are produced by;

- a. Gall bladder
- b. Liver

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- c. Pancreas
- d. Bone marrow

15. The most appropriate nursing intervention to decrease postoperative edema and pain following an inguinal herniorrhaphy is;

- a. Applying a truss to the hernia site
- b. Allowing the patient to stand to void
- c. Elevating the scrotum with a support
- d. Supporting the incision during coughing and deep breathing

16. A patient with common bile duct obstruction related to cancer pancreas is likely to present with;

- a. Brown faeces, dark coloured urine
- b. Scleral icterus, malena stool
- c. Dark coloured urine, scleral icterus
- d. Jaundice, brown faeces

17. In addition to the general symptoms of anaemia, a patient with pernicious anaemia also manifest with;

- a. Coagulation deficiencies
- b. Low immunity
- c. Neurological symptoms
- d. Cardiovascular disturbances

18. Nursing interventions for a patient with acute infective endocarditis include;

- a. Early ambulation and activity progression
- b. Restricted activity for several weeks
- c. Low calorie diet
- d. Increased fluid intake

19. Rapid and deeper respirations are stimulated by the respiratory centre of the brain when;

- a. Oxygen saturation levels are greater than 90%

- b. Carbon dioxide levels increase
- c. Alveoli contract
- d. The diaphragm contracts and lowers its dome.

20. Addison's disease results from;

- a. Decreased production of parathyroid hormone.
- b. Excessive secretion of epinephrine and norepinephrine
- c. Inadequate secretion of glucocorticoids
- d. Over activity of parathyroid glands

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PART TWO: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (40Mks)

1. Explain four (4) nursing interventions for a patient with thrombophlebitis. (4mks)
2. Outline four (4) complications of lumbar puncture. (4mks)
3. State four (4) purposes for nasal gastric tube insertion. (4mks)
4. Describe the pathophysiology of leukaemia. (5mks)
5. For Hyosine Butyl bromide (Buscopan)
 - a. Describe the mechanism of action. (2mks)
 - b. List two (2) indications.(1mk)
 - c. List four (4) contraindications. (2mks)
6. State five (5) ways by which wound infection can be prevented. (5mks)
7. Outline six (6) interventions for a patient following eye surgery. 6mks
8. Explain the two (2) main types of data collected during the assessment phase of the nursing process. (3mks)
9. State four (4) health messages you would share with a patient with urinary calculi. (4mks)

PART THREE: LONG ANSWER QUESTION (40Mks)

1. Mr X is admitted in medical ward with a diagnosis of emphysema.
 - a. State four (4) clinical features of emphysema. (4mks)
 - b. Explain how emphysema can lead to heart failure. (2mks)
 - c. State three (3)diagnostic tests for emphysema (3mks)
 - d. Describe the nursing management of Mr X. (11mks)

2. Mrs Y is admitted in surgical ward for thyroidectomy.
 - a. Draw and label a diagram illustrating the thyroid gland and its associated structures. (5mks)
 - b. State three (3) indications for thyroidectomy. (3mks)
 - c. Describe the pre and postoperative management for Mrs Y. (12mks)

PART A MCQS 20 MARKS 1. A child on long term use of

corticosteroids is at risk of;

- a) Growth retardation.
- b) Peripheral neuropathy.
- c) Muscular degeneration.
- d) Hyperkalemia.

2. Pleural effusion is a complication of;

- a) Heart failure, nephritic syndrome, pulmonary tuberculosis b) Pneumonia, upper respiratory infections, post thoracotomy c) Penetrating chest trauma, bronchitis, haematogenous infection of the pleural space
- d) Pulmonary embolism, lung cancer, post thoracentesis

3. Indicate whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F) in the answer sheet provided.

- a) Asthma is a form of chronic obstructive disease (COPD)
- b) In chronic bronchitis there is coughing & sputum production for at least 3 months.

4. When measuring central venous pressure (CVP) the nurse should;

- a) Mark the location of the right atrium.
- b) Identify the location of the left atrium.
- c) Always ensure the patient lies in supine position.
- d) Allow Normal saline to drip rapidly into the client for 5 min before taking CVP reading.

5. Furuncles (boils) are commonly caused by;

- a) Streptococcus pyogenes
- b) Clostridium tetani
- c) Staphylococcus aureus
- d) Bacillus aureus

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6. The appropriate health message to a patient who develops stomatitis secondary to radiotherapy is ;
- a) Gurgle with mouthwash and rinse thoroughly after each meal.
 - b) Use ice cold liquids such as tea or cola to relieve discomfort.
 - c) Use a toothbrush soaked in saline to clean the mouth.
 - d) Drink citrus juices
7. Sympathetic stimulation of the cardiovascular system causes;- a)
Increased heart rate and constriction of coronary arteries. b)
Constriction of GIT secretory gland vessels with increased flow of digestive juices.
c) Increased peripheral resistance and dilatation of coronary arteries. d)
Increased force of heart contraction & reduced peripheral resistance.
8. The immediate effects of burns on body fluids and electrolytes include ;-
- a) Hypokalemia & Hyponatremia.
 - b) Reduced circulatory blood volume and hypernatremia.
 - c) Hyponatremia and Hyperkalemia.
 - d) Reduced urine output and hypokalemia
9. When caring for unconscious patient, progressive dilatation of the pupils indicates:-
- a) Injury at the level of the midbrain
 - b) Increasing intracranial pressure(ICP).
 - c) Coma is toxic or metabolic in origin.
 - d) Paralysis of cranial nerves V and VII.
10. "Talk and die syndrome" is commonly associated with;
- a) Epidural haemorrhage.
 - b) Intracerebral bleeding.
 - c) Sub-arachnoid haemorrhage.
 - d) Cardiac Tamponade.
11. The major cause of death following kidney transplantation is;

- a) Transplant rejection.
- b) Acute immunosuppressant.
- c) Post transplantation infections.
- d) Post transplantation haemorrhage.

2

12. Early complication of fractures include;

- a) Shock, vascular necrosis.
- b) Reaction to internal fixation device, deep venous thrombosis
- c) Compartment syndrome, fat embolism.
- d) Complex regional pain syndrome, infection.

13. The primary causes of acute otitis media are;-

- a) Escherichia coli and proteus spp.
- b) Streptococcus pneumonia and Haemophilus influenza.
- c) Staphylococcus aureus and haemophilus influenza.
- d) Proteus spp. and Streptococcus pneumonea.

14. When suctioning a laryngeal tube;-

- a) It should take about 10 seconds.
- b) A clean and not aseptic technique should be used.
- c) Suction is applied while inserting the catheter into the tube.
- d) Suctioning should be done continuously till secretions clear.

15. Orem's self-care model depicts nursing as ;

- a) Assisting individuals to their optimal level of self care.
- b) Promoting environment- client interactivity to enhance healing.
- c) Performing self care activities for a patient to enhance recovery.
- d) A profession that is centred on client Self care activities .

16. Angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE)inhibitors;

- a) Inhibit conversion of angitensinogen to angiotensin I.
- b) Block receptors from binding angiotensin II.
- c) Inhibit conversion of angiotensin I to angiotensin II.
- d) Block angiotensin I receptor sites.

17. The disadvantages of perineal prostatectomy include;

- a) Retrograde ejaculation, urethral trauma and stricture development.
- b) Haemorrhage that is difficult to control, prolonged recovery and discomfort.
- c) Requires highly trained surgeon, impotence and seizures.
- d) Higher post-operative incidence of impotence, greater potential for infection.

18. In myocardial infarction, Nitroglycerin is administered to;-

- a) Dilate arteries in small doses.
- b) Decrease ischemia by reducing myocardial oxygen consumption.
- c) Increase the preload.
- d) Enable the patient achieve muscle relaxation.

19. The characteristic signs and symptoms of laryngo tracheo-bronchitis are;

- a) Stridor, subglottic edema.
- b) Wheeze, vomiting.
- c) Chest pain, pyrexia.
- d) Spasmodic cough, copious vomiting.

20. A 2 yrs old child brought to a health facility with a respiratory rate of 42B/min, cough and chest in drawing will be classified as:-

- a) Pneumonias
- b) Severe pneumonia
- c) Laryngotracheobronchitis
- d) Status asthmaticus

PART B SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS 40 MARKS

1. Outline five (5) specific nursing interventions for a child with Leukaemia (5mrks)
2. Draw and label a diagram illustrating internal structures of the eye (4 mrks)
3. State five (5) principals of bandaging in fractures immobilisation (5 mrks)
4. Describe the pathophysiology of rheumatic heart disease (5 mrks)
5. List three (3) blood products and give an indication for each (3 mrks)
6. Outline five (5) indications for performing urinary bladder irrigation (5 marks)
7. Write short notes on *Lasix (frusemide)* in reference to the following subheadings (4mrks)
 - i) Dose
 - ii) Indications.
 - iii) 2 specific Nursing responsibilities.
8. Outline five (5) roles of a scrub nurse in theatre (5 mrks)
9. State four (4) specific roles of a nurse for a patient post thyroidectomy (4

mrks)

5

PART C LONG ESSAY ANSWER QUESTIONS 40 MARKS

1. Mr. Xao 45yrs old is admitted in a surgical ward with cholecystitis and is scheduled for open cholecystectomy
 - a. Draw a diagram illustrating the Billiary tract (5 mrks)
 - b. Describe the pre and post operative care for Mr. Xao (12 mrks)
 - c. State three(3) immediate complications associated with open cholecystectomy (3 mrks)

2. Master Chrisley is admitted in a paediatric ward having been diagnosed to have nephritic syndrome:-
 - a. State four (4) causes of nephritic syndrome (4 mrks)
 - b. Describe the management for master Christly from admission till discharge (12 mrks).
 - c. State four (4) complications associated with nephritic syndrome (4mrks)

PART A MCQS 20 MARKS 1. The signs of blood incompatibility

during transfusion include;

- a) Flushing, tenesmus and tremors.
- b) Shivering, chest tightness and wheezing.
- c) Diaphoresis, headache and stridor.
- d) Fever, oliguria and tinnitus.

2. To administer Normal saline 500mls for 6hrs using an IV administration set with a drop factor of 20, the flow rate will be regulated to ;

- a) 26 drops per minute
- b) 25 drops per minute
- c) 28 drops per minute
- d) 27 drops per minute

3. Indicate whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F) in the answer sheet provided.

- a) Oxygen is a drug that requires prescription
- b) Digoxin is contra-indicated for clients with pulse > 110 B/min

4. When administering an enema;

- a) The client should lie in right lateral position.
- b) The enema tube should be inserted 8 inches into the clients' rectum.
- c) The client should be advised to retain the enema for 30 minutes.
- d) The nurse should position the client in left lateral position

5. In retinal detachment fluid accumulates between the;

- a) Sclera and ciliary body
- b) Retina and choroid
- c) Pupil and suspensory ligament
- d) Lens and pupil

6. The following chemical can be used for sterilization;-

- a) Chlorhexidine
- b) Chlorhexidine with centrimide
- c) Sodium hypochloride
- d) Glutaraldehyde

1

7. The expected outcomes for a patient has "potential for impaired gas exchange related to fluid overload" is;

- a) No shortness of breath, scaphoid abdomen.
- b) Chest X-ray normal, improved gas exchange.
- c) Respiratory rate less than 20 breaths/min, skin colour normal.
- d) Heart rate less than 100 beats/min, increased urine output.

8. Anaphylactic shock is;

- a) Associated with excessive blood loss
- b) Caused by systemic antigen-antibody reaction
- c) Associated with effects of adrenaline and nor-adrenaline
- d) Usually common in patients on antibiotics

9. Appropriate nursing interventions for a patient with "Risk for infection

related to altered immunity response" include;

- a. Barrier nursing, avoiding invasive procedures and inspection of entry port sites for pathogens
- b. Reverse barrier nursing, monitor SPO2 hourly and serve high protein diet
- c. Isolation nursing, obtaining cultures & sensitivities daily and administration of antibiotics
- d. Reverse barrier nursing, avoiding invasive procedures & daily assessment of intravenous sites

10. The three primary symptoms of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) are;

- a. Chronic cough, sputum production and dyspnoea on exertion
- b. Barrel chest, clubbed fingers and dyspnoea on exertion
- c. Peripheral oedema, dyspnoea ,chronic coughing
- d. Rhinitis, wheezing and chronic cough

11. Cardiac output is equal to;

- a. Peripheral resistance x stroke volume.
- b. Heart rate x patient body weight
- c. Stroke volume x heart rate
- d. Venous return x peripheral resistance.

2

12. The primary causes of acute otitis media are;-

- a. Escherichia coli and proteus spp.
- b. Streptococcus pneumonia and Haemophilus influenza.
- c. Staphylococcus aureus and haemophilus influenza.
- d. Proteus spp. and Streptococcus pneumonea.

13. Post intracranial surgery a patient is mainly at risk of;- a.

- a. Hypoxia, paralytic ileus and hypostatic pneumoea
- b. Cerebral oedema, hypoxia and seizures.
- c. CSF leakage, urine retention and hyperthermia.
- d. Hypotension, septicaemia and sensory deprivation.

14. Osteoarthritis;

- a. Is inflammatory and autoimmune.
- b. Commonly affects weight bearing joints.
- c. Mainly affects the synovial membrane tissue.

- d. Usually affects small joints of the hands and feet.
15. Triple therapy is indicated in treatment of;
- Osteomyelitis.
 - Helicobacter pylori.
 - Neisseria meningitidis.
 - Oncocerca volvulus.
16. The early signs of cancer of the posterior-nasal space include;
- Proptosis, hearing loss.
 - Hearing loss, double vision.
 - Purulent nasal discharge, aphonia.
 - Anosmia, proptosis.
17. Megaloblastic anaemia is mainly associated with deficiency of:-
- Iron.
 - Vitamin B12.
 - Vitamin C.
 - Gastric carcinoma.
18. The low self esteem experienced post limb amputation can be minimised through;
- 3
- Total nursing care, immediate viewing of the affected extremity by the patient.
 - Promotion of isometric exercises and independent self care.
 - Out of bed activity, reassurance by the staff that the patient is viewed as a normal dependent person.
 - Frequent supervised ambulation, re-enforcing of surgeons' explanations by the nurse.
19. Complications of measles include:-
- Deafness,encephalitis,contractures
 - Paralysis, rectal prolapse, blindness
 - Malnutrition, umbilical hernia, deafness
 - Blindness, malnutrition, pneumonia
20. The management of a child with severe malnutrition includes;
- Warmth, antibiotics ,analgesics, dietary education
 - Intensive feeding regime with high energy milk
2hourly,antibiotics,warmth
 - Intensive feeding regime 3 hourly, multivitamin syrup for one month, steroids
 - IV dextrose 50% stat then normal saline, blood transfusion, oxygen administration

PART B SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS 40 MARKS

4

1. Outline five (5) specific nursing interventions for a child in sickle cell crisis (5mrks)
2. Draw and label a diagram illustrating internal structures of the ear (5 mrks)
3. State four (4) roles of the recovery room nurse (4 mrks)
4. Describe the role of the pancreas in maintaining normal blood sugars (4mks)
5. State the first three stages of wound healing (3 marks)
6. Outline five (5) indications for a high protein diet (5 mrks)
7. State five (5) nursing responsibilities for a patient with congestive cardiac failure (CCF) – 5 mrks
8. Outline four (4) roles of a nurse for a patient with an indwelling urethral catheter (4mrks)
9. State five (5) nursing interventions for a patient who has undergone total hip joint (THJ) replacement – 5 marks

PART C LONG ESSAY ANSWER QUESTIONS 40 MARKS

1. Mr. Q. 45yrs old is brought to hospital with 35% burns after being rescued

from a burning house

- a. Draw a diagram illustrating the structures of the skin (5 mrks)
 - b. Describe the management for Mr.Q. for the first 72 hours (12 mrks)
 - c. State any three(3) complications associated with burns (3 mrks)
2. Master Pizza is admitted in a paediatric ward having been diagnosed to have bacterial meningitis:-
- a. State any four (4) clinical features Master Pizza may have presented with (4 mrks)
 - b. Describe the management for master Pizza from admission till discharge (14 mrks).
 - c. List any four (4) complications associated with meningitis (2mrks)

5

PART ONE: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20MKS)

1. Russell's traction is indicated in;
 - a. Femur,knee and hip fractures
 - b. Minor fractures of lower spine,sciatica,muscle spasms
 - c. Degenerative disc disease of cervical spine,shoulder dislocation,muscle spasm
 - d. Femur,acetabulum and lower leg fracture
2. Joints usually affected by osteoarthritis are;
 - a. Thoracic spine,knees,wrist
 - b. Acromioclavicular,sacral spine,lower cervical spine
 - c. Ankle,sacro-iliac,hip
 - d. Thoracic spine, hip,temporal mandibular
3. Status asthmaticus can be precipitated by;
 - a. Infection,tranquilizers overdose, emphysema,anxiety
 - b. Tranquilizers overdose,nebulizer abuse,anxiety,infection
 - c. Tranquilizers overdose,anxiety,blebs and aspirin overdose
 - d. Emphysema,infection,nebulizer abuse and bullae
4. Broncho-pneumonea presents with,
 - a. Stabbing chest pain,low grade fever,dry cough and low pulse.
 - b. Nasal flaring, fever, cyanosis and stabbing chest pain
 - c. Rapid pulse,nasal flaring, barrel chest and low grade fever
 - d. Low grade fever,nasal flaring,stabbing chest pain and low pulse.

5. The main role played by the anaesthetic nurse is,

- a. Intubating patient.
- b. Extubating patient
- c. Observing patient
- d. Supporting the scrub nurse

6. The following information about a patient is classified as objective data, a.

Feels tired, blood pressure 130/70mmHg, leg hurts

- b. Dry skin, nocturia, anorexia
- c. Seems nervous, temperature 37⁰C, pale
- d. Allergic to sulphur drugs, skin rash, lethargic

7. A patient is to receive 500mls of Normal saline over a period of 6 hrs. Using a fluid giving set with a drop factor of 20dpm, the nurse should regulate the flow rate to, a. 27 drops/minute.

- b. 28 drops/ minute.
- c. 43 drops/minute.
- d. 44 drops/minute

1

8. The micro-organisms that are minimised through hand-washing include; a. Streptococcus pyogenes.

- b. Staphylococcus albus
- c. Escherichia coli.
- d. Entamoeba histolytica

9. A deteriorating condition for a patient with head injury will be indicated by, a. Widening pulse pressure and irregular respiratory pattern.

- b. Narrowing pulse pressure and escalation of discomfort.
- c. Bradycardia and Kussmaul breathing.
- d. Oliguria and narrow pulse pressure

10. The substances that are completely reabsorbed by renal tubules after filtration (high threshold materials) include,

- a. Creatinine, urea, uric acid
- b. Water, urine, plasma proteins
- c. Bicarbonate, glucose, amino-acids
- d. Sodium, potassium, phosphate

11. Late symptoms of cervical cancer include,

- a. Painful micturition, haematuria
- b. Rectal bleeding, referred flank pain

- c. Painless bleeding, menorrhagia.
- d. Oedema of extremities, thin watery vaginal discharge

12. The motor abilities observed in a 5 months old infant include,

- a. Able to sit when supported, turns over front to back.
- b. Able to sit unsupported, cruises easily around furniture.
- c. Able to pull self to standing position, transfers objects hand to hand.
- d. Can hold to small objects, holds hands tightly closed

13. In non-communicating forms of hydrocephalus,

- a. CSF formation is normal but re-absorption is abnormal
- b. CSF re-absorption is normal but formation is abnormal
- c. The obstruction exists between the choroid plexi and sub-arachnoid space
- d. The obstruction exists between the foramen magnum and the central canal

14. The diet implemented for a patient in acute renal failure is,

- a. High protein,high calorie,low sodium,low potassium
- b. Low fat,low protein,high potassium,low sodium
- c. High calorie,low protein,low sodium,low potassium
- d. Bland,low calorie, low sodium,low potassium

2

15. In right sided (diastolic) heart failure,

- a. Patients present with distended Jugular vein
- b. There is compensatory tachycardia
- c. There is production of frothy sputum
- d. Patients complain of light headedness

16. The priority interventions for a patient who has suffered a cardiac arrest are, a. High quality CPR and early defibrillation

- b. Establishing IV access, history taking
- c. Early defibrillation, administration of hydrocortisone
- d. Taking a 12 lead ECG, administration of Atropine

17. When nursing a patient on steroids, the nurse should,

- a. Observe for oedema, weigh daily, monitor blood counts
- b. Maintain infection control, monitor blood sugar, maintain hydration
- c. Observe for bone marrow suppression, minimise exposure to heat, encourage bed rest
- d. Encourage increased fluid intake, administer anti-emetics, monitor RBC count

18. The indications for terminal cleaning of isolation room include,

- a. Infective hepatitis, meningococcal hepatitis, malaria, HIV infection
- b. Chicken pox, malaria, measles and pneumonia
- c. Measles, chicken pox, infective hepatitis
- d. Methicillin resistant staphylococcus aureus (MRSA), liver cirrhosis, measles & hepatitis

19. The following are causes of functional intestinal obstruction

- a. Intussusception, volvulus
- b. Hyperkalemia, faecal impaction
- c. Peritonitis, paralytic ileus
- d. Peritonitis, hyperkalemia

19. Indicate whether the following statements are true or false in the answer sheet provided a.

Central venous pressure (CVP) assesses pressure within the superior vena cava and competency of the right side of the heart

b. In hyperkalemia cases, a nurse should intravenously administer 10% glucose with regular insulin

20. Patients with Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),

- a. Has chronic high levels of carbon dioxide (hypercapnia) in circulation
- b. Has increased sensitivity to high levels of carbon dioxide
- c. Their breathing is stimulated by high levels of oxygen
- d. They mainly suffer Asthma

3

PART TWO: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)

1. Describe the pathophysiology of leukemia. (5 marks)
2. State four (4) Macro vascular complications of diabetes mellitus. (4 marks)
3. Explain five (5) components of a nursing care plan (5 marks)
4. Describe the classification of burns by depth. (5marks)
5. Outline the three (3) types of liver cirrhosis. (3marks)
6. List four clinical features of thyroid storm. (2 marks)
7. For Nifedipine;
 - a. Classify (1mark)
 - b. Describe the mechanism of action. (2marks)
 - c. State two (2) contraindications. (2marks)
 - d. State two (2) nursing responsibilities. (2marks)
8. State four (4) nursing diagnosis for a patient with acute pancreatitis. (4marks)
9. State five (5) factors that affect wound healing. (5marks)

PART THREE: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)

1. Master Xio 10 years old is admitted in paediatric ward with a diagnosis of acute glomerulonephritis.
 - a. Define glomerulonephritis (1 mark)
 - b. Describe the pathophysiology of glomerulonephritis (4 marks)
 - c. State four (4) clinical manifestations Master Xio may present with (4 marks)
 - d. Describe the specific management of Master Xio till discharge (11 marks)

2. Ms. Y 50 yrs old is admitted in a surgical ward with cholecystitis and is scheduled for open cholecystectomy
 - a. Draw a diagram illustrating the Billiary tract (5 marks)
 - b. Describe the pre and post operative care for Ms. Y (12 marks)
 - c. State three(3) immediate complications associated with open cholecystectomy (3 marks)

4

PART ONE: Multiple Choice Questions (20 Marks)

1. The major challenge in the operating room is;
 - a. Control of infection
 - b. Lack of all equipment
 - c. Inadequate staff
 - d. Lack of modern operation rooms

2. When assessing a client with possible Cushing's syndrome you would expect to find;
 - a. Hypotension
 - b. Thick coarse skin
 - c. Deposits of adipose tissue in the trunk
 - d. Weight loss

3. Post subtotal thyroidectomy, the MOST important equipment for a nurse to keep at bedside is;
 - a. Indwelling catheter kit

- b. Tracheostomy set
 - c. Cardiac monitor
 - d. Humidifier
4. Rhesus factor is found in the cell membrane of the;
- a. Lymphocytes
 - b. Granulocytes
 - c. Erythrocytes
 - d. Globulins
5. The following skin eruptions follows a nerve root on one site of the body;
- a. Urticaria
 - b. Shingles
 - c. Impetigo
 - d. Pemphigus
6. Bells palsy involves the following cranial nerve;
- a. II
 - b. IV
 - c. VI
 - d. VII
7. Counselling is;
- a. Helping client understand his or her problem
 - b. Discovering the underlying cause of clients problem
 - c. Giving solutions to client's problems
 - d. Making decision for a client
8. Risk factors for laryngeal cancer include;
- a. Tobacco use, paint fumes, voice straining
 - b. Sedentary lifestyle , voice straining, acute laryngitis
 - c. Nutritional deficiencies, tar products, obesity
 - d. Paint fumes, asbestos, obesity
9. Clinical features of pulmonary oedema include;
- a. Dyspnoea, cyanosis, blood-tinged secretions
 - b. Crackles , frothy secretions, wheezing
 - c. Chest tightness, cyanosis, wheezing
 - d. Difficulty inspiration, dyspnoea, crackles
10. The immediate action in a patient with sickle cell anaemia who develops priapism is;
- a. Caution the patient against passing urine till the priapism resolves.
 - b. Make the patient to lie still on the bed
 - c. Have the patient take a warm bath

d. Administer morphine at the onset of the attack.

11. Indicate whether the following statements are true or false in the answer sheet provided.

- a. In rheumatic endocarditis, the heart tissue is directly damaged by streptococci.
- b. Digoxin is contraindicated in patients with hyperkalemia.

12. A 8 months baby is said to have fast breathing if the respiration rate is;

- a. = to or >30 breaths per minute
- b. = to or >40 breaths per minute
- c. = to or >50 breaths per minute
- d. = to or >60 breaths per minute.

13. Leukemia,

- a. Is characterised by abnormal proliferation of plasma cells
- b. Viral infection is one of the predisposing factors.
- c. Is characterised by increased platelets in blood
- d. Lowers the body metabolic rate

2

14. In cases of an accidental sharp injury, one should:

- a. Wash the site with soap and water
- b. Squeeze the site to enhance bleeding
- c. Apply a tourniquet proximal to the site
- d. Apply a tourniquet distal to the site

15. Management of a patient with lumbar disk herniation includes;

- a. Bed rest, heat treatment, analgesics
- b. Ambulation, Analgesics, heat treatment
- c. Bed rest, cold compressions, analgesics
- d. Ambulation, cold compressions, analgesics

16. Hirschsprung's disease is a congenital condition in which;

- a. A portion of large intestine is grossly dilated
- b. A portion of the large intestine is stenosed
- c. The anal membranes fail to rupture
- d. There is abnormal opening of the oesophageal wall.

17. A patient with rheumatoid arthritis asks a nurse if there is a cure. An appropriate response would be:

- a. Yes, there are drugs that offer cure
- b. Yes but the patient must take medication for at least 10 years.
- c. No but there are drugs to control the disease process

- d. No, most patients with rheumatoid arthritis also develop osteoarthritis.
18. Nursing interventions for a patient with cholecystitis associated with cholelithiasis are based on the knowledge that:
- The disorder can be successfully treated with oral bile salts that dissolve gallstones.
 - Analgesics are usually not necessary to relieve the pain of bile duct spasms.
 - A heavy meal with a high fat content may worsen the signs and symptoms of the disease.
 - A low cholesterol diet is indicated to reduce the availability of cholesterol for gallstone formation.
19. The following is an early symptom of cataract;
- Pain in the eyes
 - Blurred vision
 - Loss of peripheral vision
 - Dry eyes
20. The triad symptoms in Meniere's disease include;
- Vertigo, sensorineural hearing loss, tinnitus
 - Vomiting, nystagmus, sensorineural hearing loss
 - Tinnitus, headache, vision changes
 - Headache, vertigo, vomiting

3

PART TWO: Short Answer Questions (40Marks)

1. Draw and label a diagram illustrating a nephron. (4mks)
2. State four (4) causes of retinal detachment. (4mks)
3. Explain four (4) specific nursing interventions in preventing atelectasis. (4mks)
4. State four (4) nursing actions for a child during a convulsion. (4mks)
5. Outline the steps of IMCI case management. (6mks)
6. State four (4) signs and symptoms of nephritic syndrome. (4mks)
7. State five (5) specific nursing responsibilities for a patient on skin traction. (5mks)
8. State four (4) causes of acute pancreatitis (4 marks)
9. For atropine ;
 - i. Describe the mechanism of action. (2mks)
 - ii. List two (2) indications. (1mk)
 - iii. List two (2) contraindications. (1mk)
 - iv. List four (2) side effects. (1mks)

PART THREE: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (40Marks)

1. Cases of myocardial infarction are on increase in developing countries.
 - a. Describe the pathophysiology of myocardial infarction. (3mks)
 - b. State four (4) nursing diagnosis for a patient with myocardial infarction. (4mks)
 - c. Describe the management of a patient with myocardial infarction. (13mks)

2. Mr B is admitted with a diagnosis of intestinal obstruction and requires surgery. a.
Differentiate between mechanical intestinal obstruction and paralytic ileus.
(2mks)
 - b. State three (3) causes of paralytic ileus. (3mks)
 - c. State four (4) signs and symptoms of intestinal obstruction. (4mks) d.
Describe the pre operative and post operative management of Mr. Bob.
(11mks)

4

PART ONE: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)

1. Sitz baths post haemorrhoidectomy are meant to;
 - a. Promote healing
 - b. Relieve tension
 - c. Lower body temperature
 - d. Prevent infection

2. Trousseau's sign is associated with;
 - a. Hyponatremia
 - b. Hypocalcemia
 - c. Hypernatremia
 - d. Hypercalcemia

3. Rheumatoid arthritis presents with;
 - a. Heberden's nodes
 - b. Morning stiffness no longer than 30 minutes
 - c. Asymmetric joint swelling
 - d. Swan neck deformities

4. A patient with epilepsy experiencing a generalized tingling sensation and is

- “smelling roses” is probably experiencing;
- a. An acute alcohol withdrawal
 - b. An acute cerebral vascular accident.
 - c. An aura
 - d. An olfactory hallucination
5. When feeding a patient with residual dysphagia due to cerebral vascular accident the nurse should avoid ;
- a. Giving the client thin liquids
 - b. Thickening liquids
 - c. Placing food on the unaffected side of the mouth
 - d. Placing the patient in low fowler’s position.
6. In chronic liver cirrhosis, a nurse emphasis on bleeding precautions because;
- a. The low protein diet will result in reduced clotting.
 - b. The increased production of bile decreases clotting factors.
 - c. The liver is unable to produce clotting factors
 - d. The required medications reduce clotting factors
7. Management of scaled lesion in psoriasis include;
- a. Covering the lesions with occlusive dressings to remove the scales
 - b. Applying moisturizers to soften the scales
 - c. Shaving the scales using a clean razor.
 - d. Keeping the lesions dry to enhance dropping off of the scales.
- 1
8. Indications for erythromycin include;
- a. Legionnaire’s disease, pneumonia
 - b. Multiple sclerosis, campylobacterial infection
 - c. Pneumonia, multiple sclerosis
 - d. Legionnaire’s disease, multiple sclerosis
9. A three (3) months old baby classified to have pneumonia is likely to have a respiratory rate of;
- a. 40 breaths per minute
 - b. 30 breaths per minute
 - c. 50 breaths per minute
 - d. 60 breaths per minute
10. Status asthmaticus that is not corrected can result to;
- a. Respiratory alkalosis, respiratory arrest
 - b. Respiratory acidosis, severe hypoxemia,
 - c. Hypocapnia, respiratory failure
 - d. Hypertension, cardiac arrest
11. A non invasive method of evaluating blood flow is;

- a. Venography
- b. Cardiac catheterization
- c. Angiography
- d. Doppler ultrasonography

12. The most relevant assessment for a patient admitted with benign prostatic hyperplasia is;

- a. Flank pain radiating in the groin
- b. Distension of the lower abdomen
- c. Perineal oedema
- d. Urethral discharge

13. A child with aplastic anemia should be monitored for;

- a. Bowel function
- b. Peripheral sensation
- c. Bleeding tendencies
- d. Fluid intake and out put

14. Nursing diagnosis for a patient with leukaemia include;

- a. Impaired gaseous exchange, hypothermia
- b. Excess fluid volume, impaired skin integrity
- c. Risk for injury (bleeding), impaired gaseous exchange
- d. Pain , hypothermia

15. Causative organism of malignant otitis externa is

- a. Staph aureus
- b. Beta hemolytic streptococci

2

- c. Pseudomonas
- d. Pneumococcal

16. The following drug is contraindicated in glaucoma;

- a. Atropine sulphate
- b. Gentamycin
- c. Heparin
- d. Frusemide

17. The best position for a 9 years old two days post gastrectomy is;

- a. Left lateral
- b. Low fowler's
- c. Prone
- d. Supine

18. Angiotensin II causes release of;

- a. Renin
- b. Aldosterone
- c. Calcitonin

d. Thyroxine

19. Management of osteoporosis include;

- a. Increased calcium intake, decreased coffee intake
- b. Performing weight bearing exercises, Increased calcium intake
- c. Decreased calcium intake, engaging in regular moderate activity
- d. Cessation of smoking, avoiding weight bearing exercises

20. Indicate whether the following statements are true or false;

- a. A patient post eye surgery should be advised to perform frequent coughing exercises to prevent respiratory complications
- b. A patient with myocardial infarction requires a high calorie diet.

PART TWO: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)

1. State five (5) factors that affect blood pressure. (5mks)
2. Explain five (5) nursing interventions for hospitalised patient with chronic bronchitis. (5marks)
3. State four (4) health messages for a patient with heart failure. (4marks)
4. List six (6) clinical features of colorectal cancer. (3marks)
5. For doxycycline;
 - a. Describe the mechanism of action. (2 marks)
 - b. List two (2) contraindications. (1 mark)
- 3
- c. State two (2) nursing responsibilities. (2marks)
6. Describe the pathophysiology of acute glomerulonephritis. (5 marks)
7. State four (4) complications of meningococcal meningitis. (4 marks)
8. State five (5) risk factors for osteoporosis. (5 marks)
9. Explain four (4) nursing actions for a patient in thyrotoxicosis. (4 marks)

PART THREE: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)

1. A 6yrs old child is admitted in the paediatric burns unit with 20% partial thickness burns.
 - a. State three (3) nursing diagnosis for Master K. (3 marks)
 - b. Describe the parkland's formula as used to calculate the amount of

resuscitation fluid required in children with burns. (3marks)

c. Outline two (2) effects of burns in the Digestive system. (2marks) d.

Describe the management of the child within the first 72 hrs. (12 marks)

2. Mr. Y is admitted in your unit with a diagnosis of acute pancreatitis. a.

Draw and label a diagram illustrating the biliary system and associated organs. (5 marks)

b. State four (4) causes of pancreatitis. (4 marks)

c. Describe the management of Mr. Y. (11 marks)

PART 1: MCQS

1. When assessing a client with possible Cushing's syndrome you would expect to find;
 - a. Hypotension
 - b. Thick coarse skin
 - c. Deposits of adipose tissue in the trunk
 - d. Weight loss

2. A patient with diabetic ketoacidosis presents with hyperventilation because;
 - a. The respiratory centre in the brain is damaged
 - b. The body PH is low
 - c. There is high rate of oxygen consumption
 - d. There is reduced excretion of waste through the renal system

3. Rhesus factor is found in the cell membrane of the;
 - a. Lymphocytes
 - b. Granulocytes

- c. Erythrocytes
- d. Globulins

4. The immediate action in a patient with sickle cell anaemia who develops priapism is;
- a. Caution the patient against passing urine till the priapism resolves.
 - b. Make the patient to lie still on the bed
 - c. Have the patient take a warm bath
 - d. Administer morphine at the onset of the attack.
5. Indicate whether the following statements are **true** or **false** in the answer sheet provided.
- a. In rheumatic endocarditis, the heart tissue is directly damaged by streptococci.
 - b. Digoxin is contraindicated in patients with hyperkalemia
6. Atherosclerosis impedes coronary blood flow by the following mechanisms.
- a. Plaques obstruct the vein
 - b. Plaques obstruct the artery
 - c. Blood clots form outside the vessel wall
 - d. Hardened vessels dilate to allow the blood to flow through
7. The hypogastric region of the abdominopelvic cavity is;
- a. Inferior to the umbilical region, medial to the right iliac region
 - b. Lateral to the left iliac region, superior to the umbilical region
 - c. Medial to the right iliac region, lateral to the umbilical region
 - d. Superior to the umbilical region, medial to the right iliac region
8. The most appropriate nursing action when a client begins to cough and has difficulty breathing during nasogastric tube insertion is;
- a. Inserting the tube quickly
 - b. Notifying the physician immediately
 - c. Removing the tube and reinserting when the respiratory distress subsides
 - d. Pulling the tube back a little and wait until the respiratory distress subsides
9. A patient who has been treated for chronic renal failure (CRF) should be instructed to;
- a. Eat meat at every meal.
 - b. Monitor fruit intake, and eat plenty of bananas
 - c. Increase carbohydrate intake
 - d. Drink plenty of fluids, and use a salt substitute
10. Turbid urine is an indication of;
- a. Dehydration and urinary tract infection.
 - b. Presence of prostatic fluid and WBC.
 - c. Anuria and presence of RBCs.
 - d. Perineal injury and prolonged use of diuretics

11. An 11-month-old infant with dehydration and metabolic acidosis is likely to present with;
- A decreased platelet count
 - Shallow respirations
 - Tachypnea
 - A reduced white blood cell count
12. A child with Wilms' tumor presents with;
- Gross hematuria
 - Dysuria
 - Nausea and vomiting
 - An abdominal mass
13. The expected outcomes for a patient who has "potential for impaired gas exchange related to fluid overload" is;
- No shortness of breath, scaphoid abdomen.
 - Chest X-ray normal, improved gas exchange.
 - Respiratory rate less than 20 breaths/min, skin colour normal.
 - Heart rate less than 100 beats/min, increased urine output
14. During Lumbar puncture, a needle is inserted in the space between;-
- Fifth and sixth thoracic vertebrae.
 - Fourth and fifth thoracic vertebrae
 - Third and fourth lumbar vertebrae.
 - First and second lumbar vertebrae
15. A deteriorating condition for a patient with head injury will be indicated by;-
- Widening pulse pressure and irregular respiratory pattern.
 - Narrowing pulse pressure and escalation of discomfort.
 - Bradycardia and Kussmaul breathing.
 - Oliguria and narrow pulse pressure
16. In chronic bronchitis;-
- There is cough and sputum production for at least 3 months in 2 consecutive years.
 - There is destruction of alveoli walls due to severe infection and increased secretion.
 - There is increased ciliary function in the airway.
 - There is flow limitation and is not fully reversible
17. A major burn is:-
- Partial thickness with more than 20% in children.
 - Full thickness with 2-10% burn.

- c. Full thickness with less than 2%.
- d. Partial thickness with 10-20% burn in children

18. Conductive hearing loss can be caused by:-

- a. Ototoxic medication, otitis externa
- b. Presbycusis, ototoxic medication
- c. Meniere's disease, otosclerosis
- d. Otosclerosis, tympanic membrane retraction

19. The condition in which the eyes balls are not properly aligned with each other is referred to as;

- a. Astigmatism
- b. Strabismus
- c. Presbyopia
- d. Amblyopia

20. A 60yr old susceptibility to osteoporosis is most likely related to;

- a. Lack of exercise
- b. Hormonal disturbances
- c. Lack of calcium
- d. Chronic illness.

PART TWO: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (40MKS)

1. Outline the steps of IMCI case management. (6mks)
2. State four (4) causes of acute pancreatitis (4 marks)
3. For salbutamol (ventolin)
 - i. Describe the mechanism of action. (2mks)
 - ii. List two (2) indications. (1mk)
 - iii. State two nursing considerations.(2mks)

3

4. State four (4) complications of wound healing. (4mks)
5. State five (5) health messages you would share with a patient with nephrotic syndrome. (5mks)
6. Outline four (4) specific nursing interventions for a patient with a colostomy (4 marks)
7. Outline five (5) types of shock. (5mks)
8. Explain five (5) nursing interventions for a patient with increased intracranial pressure. (5mks)
9. List four (4) complications of intravenous fluid therapy. (2mks)

PART THREE: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (40MKS)

1. Master B is admitted in the paediatric ward with sickle cell crisis. a. State five (5) signs and symptoms that Master B may present with. (5mks) b. State five (5) types of sickle cell crisis. (5mks)

- c. Describe the management of Master B till discharge. (10mks)
- 2. One of the indications of thyroid surgery is goitre.
 - a. Differentiate between toxic and non toxic goitre. (2mks)
 - b. Draw and label a diagram illustrating the thyroid gland and its associated structures. (6mks)
 - c. Describe the pre and post operative management of a patient undergoing thyroidectomy. (12mks)

PART A MCQS (20 MARKS)

- 1. Uncontrollable jerky movements are indicative of,
 - a) Absence seizures
 - b) Myoclonic seizures
 - c) Tonic Seizures
 - d) Clonic seizures

- 2. In diabetes management, self monitoring of blood glucose is preferred to urine glucose monitoring because,
 - a) It can be done by any client
 - b) It is not influenced by drugs

- c) It is more accurate
- d) It is easy to perform

3. Indicate whether the following statements are True or False in the answer sheet provided.

- a) A small intestine obstruction presents with reflux vomiting
- b) Intradermal injections are administered at 45°.

4. When nursing a patient with neutropenia, the nurse should avoid,

- a) Administering IM injections.
- b) Giving oxygen using nasal catheter.
- c) Administering suppositories or enemas.
- d) Performing oral hygiene after every meal

5. Chronic bronchitis is commonly caused by;

- a) H. influenza and S. pneumonia.
- b) S. aureus and H. influenza.
- c) S. Pneumonia and S. Pyogenes.
- d) H.influenza and S.pyogenes.

6. A patient with venous thrombo- embolism is initially treated with,

- a) Heparin and warfarin.
- b) Heparin alone.
- c) Warfarin and Aspirin.

1

- d) Alteplase and Heparin

7. Sympathetic stimulation of the cardiovascular system causes;- a)

- Increased heart rate and constriction of coronary arteries. b) Constriction of GIT secretory gland vessels with increased flow of digestive juices.
- c) Increased peripheral resistance and dilatation of coronary arteries.
- d) Increased force of heart contraction & reduced peripheral resistance.

8. The immediate effects of burns on body fluids and electrolytes include ;-

- a) Hypokalemia & Hyponatremia.
- b) Reduced circulatory blood volume and hypernatremia.
- c) Hyponatremia and Hyperkalemia.
- d) Reduced urine output and hypokalemia

9. Intermittent bubbling in the water seal chamber of an underwater seal drainage is,

- a) Normal.
- b) Indicative of an air leak.
- c) Indicative of a pneumothorax resolution.
- d) Expected when the unit is attached to wall suction.

10. Post thyroidectomy, the nurse can rule out laryngeal nerve damage by;

- a) Asking the patient to speak.
- b) Stimulating the patient's gag reflex.
- c) Determining the patient's ability to swallow.
- d) Telling the patient to extend his tongue.

11. The primary goal of therapy for a client with pulmonary edema in heart failure is,

- a) Improve respiratory status
- b) Increase cardiac output
- c) Reduce peripheral edema
- d) Restore comfort

12. A deteriorating condition for a patient with head injury will be indicated by;

- a) Widening pulse pressure and irregular respiratory pattern.
- b) Narrowing pulse pressure and escalation of discomfort. c) Bradycardia and Kussmaul breathing.
- d) Oliguria and narrow pulse pressure.

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13. To prevent side effects associated with prolonged phenytoin use, a client should be educated to,

- a) Avoid crowds and obtain influenza vaccination annually.
- b) Drink 2L of fluid daily including 6-8 glasses of water.
- c) Eat a potassium rich, low sodium diet.
- d) Observe good dental hygiene and report any gum bleeding.

14. The main goal of treatment for acute glomerulonephritis is

- , a) Encourage activity.
- b) Encourage high protein diet.
- c) Maintain fluid balance.
- d) Teach intermittent urinary catheterization.

15. The most common, preventable complication of abdominal surgery is

- , a) Atelectasis.
- b) Fluid and electrolyte imbalance.
- c) Thrombophlebitis.
- d) Urinary retention.

16. Angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE)inhibitors;
- Inhibit conversion of angiotensinogen to angiotensin I.
 - Block receptors from binding angiotensin II.
 - Inhibit conversion of angiotensin I to angiotensin II.
 - Block angiotensin I receptor sites.
17. Early miscarriage refers to ,
- Loss of pregnancy spontaneously in between 5 and 10 weeks
 - Spontaneous loss of pregnancy at 12 weeks gestation
 - Spontaneous loss of pregnancy from between 15 to 24 weeks gestation
 - Loss of pregnancy within the first trimester
18. In myocardial infarction, Morphine is administered to;-
- Dilate coronary blood vessels.
 - Prevent fibrillation of the ventricles.
 - Decrease anxiety and restlessness.
 - Prevent shock and relieve pain.

3

19. The evaluation phase of nursing process involves,
- Data collection
 - Decision making and judgement
 - Priority setting and expected outcomes formulation
 - Reassessment and audit
20. Immediate care for a patient suspected to have stroke includes,
- Administering tissue plasminogen activator
 - Obtaining a CT-Scan of the head without a contrast
 - Obtaining a neuro-surgical consultation
 - Preparing for carotid Doppler ultrasonography

PART B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (40) MARKS

1. Outline five (5) specific nursing interventions in sickle cell occlusive crisis (5mrks)

2. Draw and label a diagram illustrating internal structures of the kidney (4 marks)
3. State four (4) indications for blood transfusion (4 mrks)
4. Describe the pathophysiology of nephrotic syndrome (5 mrks) 5. State three nursing diagnoses for a patient post ORIF procedure. (3 mrks) 6. Describe the process of urine formation (5 marks)
7. State four (4) specific nursing interventions for a patient with hyperthyroidism (4 mrks)
8. List any five (5) drugs used intra-operatively and give one indication for each (5 mrks)
9. Outline five (5) health messages a nurse should share with an Asthmatic patient (5mrks)

4

PART C: LONG ESSAY ANSWER QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)

1. Mr. Pao 45yrs old is admitted in a surgical ward with a diagnosis of a crush injury of the lower limb and is scheduled for amputation. a) List four (4) indications for amputation other than crush injury (4 mrks)
b) Describe the specific pre and post operative care for Mr. Pao using nursing process (12 mrks)
c) State any four (4) complications Mr.Pao may develop (4mrks)
2. Mrs. Q 45yrs old is admitted in a medical ward with a diagnosis of Non ketotic hyperglycemia (HONK),
a) Describe how the pancreas helps regulate blood glucose levels (6mrks)
b) Describe the medical and nursing care that Mrs Q. should receive from admission till discharge (12 mrks)
c) State any two (2) complications associated with HONK (2mrks)

PART ONE (MCQ)

1. A wheeze is
 - a. A low pitched continuous sound, which originate in larger air passages
 - b. A high pitched hissing sound originating in small air passages
 - c. The sound produced by the air through the trachea
 - d. A high pitched hissing sound produced when air passes through moist air passages
2. The diagnostic skill used to detect increased fluid in the abdomen is:
 - a. Inspection.
 - b. Palpation.
 - c. Percussion.
 - d. Auscultation.
3. Wound healing by secondary intention differs from primary intention in the following the ways except;

- a. The scarring greater.
 - b. The repair time is longer.
 - c. There is little or no inflammation.
 - d. Healing is by granulation.
4. In an overweight patient, a subcutaneous injection is given at an angle of;
- a. 45°
 - b. 90°
 - c. 15°
 - d. 30°

5. Indicate whether the following statements are **true** or **false**

	True	False
Counselling involves giving advice to clients.		

The counsellor should terminate the counselling process even when a client rejects the termination.		
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6. The stage of dying process according to Kubler Ross where the patient cries a lot as though mourning is:
- a. Bargaining
 - b. Depression
 - c. Anger
 - d. Acceptance
7. The Independent functioning model was formulated by;
- a. Henderson
 - b. Calista Roy
 - c. Florence Nightngale
 - d. Dorothea Orem
8. Which of the following is not a welfare organisation?
- a. National Nurses Association of Kenya
 - b. International Council of Nurses
 - c. East Central and South Africa Collage of Nurses
 - d. Nursing Council of Kenya
9. Which of the following special bed appliance is suitable for a patient with back pain?
- a. Bed board

- b. Back rest
 - c. Foot board
 - d. Ripple mattress
10. The best fluid to administer to a patient after gastrointestinal fluid loss is?
- a. Normal saline
 - b. 5% dextrose
 - c. 10% dextrose
 - d. Ringers lactate
11. A bed table is used to a patient in?
- a. Semi fowler's position
 - b. Orthopenoeic position
 - c. Dorsal recumbent position
 - d. Semi prone position
12. When administering oxygen for a patient with asthma the nurse should monitor for:
- a. Hyperventilation
 - b. Cyanosis and lethargy
 - c. Anxiety and tachycardia
 - d. Decreased respirations
13. The apex beat should be taken;
- a. Between the sixth and seventh ribs at the left mid-axillary line.
 - b. Between the third and fourth ribs and to the left of the sternum
 - c. In the fifth intercostals space along the left mid-clavicular line
 - d. Between the 4th and 5th ribs along the left mid-axillary line.
14. When preparing a patient for theatre, the priority order should;
- a. Hygiene, pre-medication, consent
 - b. Pre-medication , consent, hygiene
 - c. Consent , education, hygiene
 - d. Education, consent, hygiene
15. Whitish deposits that settle at the bottom of the specimen bottle in urinalysis are?
- a. Phosphates
 - b. Urates
 - c. Mucus
 - d. Pus
16. Which of the following chemicals can be used for sterilization?
- a. Chlorhexidine
 - b. Chlorhexidine with centrimide
 - c. Sodium hypochloride
 - d. Glutaraldehyde
17. Lumber puncture is done between;

- a. L1 and L2
- b. L2 and L3
- c. L3 and L4
- d. L5 and L6

18. Shallow breathing that is interrupted by apnea is referred to as;
- a. Chyne-stokes
 - b. Stertorous breathing
 - c. Blot's respiration
 - d. Orthopnea
19. Black stool can be caused by;
- a. Bleeding in the lower GIT
 - b. Bleeding in the upper GIT
 - c. Too much antacids
 - d. Too much bile
20. High fat diet is indicated for;
- a. Children with seizure disorders
 - b. Children with celiac disease
 - c. Children with malabsorption
 - d. Children with burns

PART TWO (SAQ)

1. Explain four principles of barrier nursing. (4mks)
2. State four (4) manifestations of fluid over load. (4mks)
3. Outline three complications of oxygen therapy. (3mks)
4. Explain four universal guidelines on infection prevention. (4mks)
5. List eight activities of daily living identified by Virginia Henderson. (4mks)
6. State four types of enema. (4mks)
7. State the four ways of naming drugs. (4mks)
8. Outline how verbal response is scored when using the Glasgow coma scale. (5mks)
9. Explain four purposes of nasal gastric tube insertion. (4mks)
10. Explain five complications of blood transfusion. (5mks)

PART THREE (LAQ)

1. Nursing process makes the nursing profession autonomous.
 - a. Differentiate between nursing diagnosis and collaborative problems. (1mk)
 - b. Formulate any 3 (three) actual and 3 (three) potential nursing diagnosis.(5mks)
 - c. Outline four (4) components of an objective that a nurse should include when formulating goals for a patient.(4mks)
 - d. Describe the steps of the nursing process. (10mks)

2. Mr. Alfred a patient in medical ward has an indwelling catheter.
3.
 - a. State the other type of catheter besides an indwelling catheter. (1mk)
 - b. Explain four indications of catheterization. (4mks)
 - c. Explain the specific nursing responsibilities for a patient with an indwelling catheter. (11mks)
 - d. State four complications of catheterization. (4mks)

PART A MCQS 20 MARKS

1. A person whose vision is 20/200 can;
 - a) See an object from 20 ft away that a person with normal vision can see from 200ft away.
 - b) See an object from 200ft that a person with normal vision can see from 20ft away.
 - c) See small objects from 20ft away and large objects from 200ft away.
 - d) See bigger objects from 200ft away and small objects from 20ft away.
2. The common causes of visual impairment among adults of 40 yrs and above is;
 - a) Diabetic retinopathy, glaucoma and cataracts.
 - b) Hypertension, cataracts and eye trauma.
 - c) Conjunctivitis, Glaucoma and chronic renal failure.
 - d) Astigmatism, diabetic retinopathy and aging.
3. Bell's palsy is caused by;
 - a) Unilateral inflammation of the seventh cranial nerve.
 - b) Bilateral inflammation of seventh cranial nerve.
 - c) Unilateral inflammation of the fifth cranial nerve.
 - d) Bilateral inflammation of the tenth cranial nerve.
4. The following is true about arthroscopy:
 - a) It allows for indirect visualization of a joint.
 - b) Is performed in minor theatre under general anaesthesia.
 - c) The nurse should wrap the joint with a compression dressing after the procedure.
 - d) Is rarely associated with neurovascular complications.
5. While caring for a skin graft site the nurse should;
 - a) Perform the first dressing change after 2 to 5 days.
 - b) Nurse grafted extremity in a neutral position.

- c) Apply an occlusive dressing daily till the graft takes.
 - d) Daily apply sterile saline compresses to prevent drying of the graft.
6. The gastro-intestinal complications associated with burns include;

- a) Paralytic ileus and Curling's ulcers.
- b) Gastric distension and pancreatitis.
- c) Gastric bleeding and mechanical intestinal obstruction.
- d) Abdominal compartment syndromme and peptic ulcers.

7. Pre-operative nursing interventions include;

- a) Reducing anxiety, relieving discomfort and providing instruction.
- b) Maintaining fluid balance, managing potential complications and relieving pain.
- c) Relieving pain, reducing anxiety, education and counselling.
- d) Providing instruction, Care of prosthesis and maintaining fluid balance..

8. The correct management for a patient with an atrial fibrillation that has clinically manifested for 12hrs is ;

- a) Cardioversion.
- b) Defibrillation
- c) Cardioversion and defibrillation
- d) Pacing.

For questions 9 and 10 match the conditions in column A with their descriptions in column B:-

Column A	Column B
i) Omphalocele ii) Omphalitis iii) Osteogenesis imperfecta. iv) Eczema	a) Acute weeping dermatosis. b) Brittle bone disease c) Redness & oedema in soft tissues around the stump. d) A membrane covered herniation of abdominal contents into the base of the umbilical cord. e) Uncovered intestines extruding through an abdominal wall defect.

11. The clinical manifestations for allergic Rhinitis include:-

- a) Nasal congestion, frequent sneezing and clear rhinorrhea.
- b) Rubbing of the nose, epistaxis and sinusitis
- c) Persistent headache, nasal congestion and turbid rhinorrhea..

d) Swollen nasal turbinates, sneezing and epistaxis.

12. Indicate whether the following statements are True (T) or false (F) in the given answer sheet.

	True	False
a) Hypertension in children is usually of renal origin		
b) patients undergoing prostatectomy have high incidence of deep venous thrombosis.		

13. The goals of treatment in Stevens-Johnson syndrome include;

- a. Control of fluid and electrolyte balance, prevention of sepsis & ophthalmic complications.
- b. Restoration of haemostasis, anaemia and hypostatic pneumonia prevention.
- c. Control of fluid and electrolyte balance, correction of anaemia and hypoxia.
- d. Nutritional support, prevention of sepsis and contractures.

14. Foot care for diabetic patients includes:-

- a. Washing the feet in hot water.
- b. Ensuring legs are crossed when sitting space is limiting.
- c. Using a pumice stone to smooth corns and calluses
- d. Soaking feet to remove all forms of dirt.

15. The most common cause of acute liver failure is :-

- a. Drug induced liver disease.
- b. Viral hepatitis
- c. Aflatoxins ingestion
- d. Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC)

16. The clinical manifestations for carbon-monoxide poisoning include:-

- a. Headache, muscular spasms, cherry-red skin color.
- b. Pink skin color, muscle rigidity, paraesthesia.
- c. Palpitations, Battle's sign, rhinorea
- d. Coma, bluish skin coloration, parosmia.

17. The form of pre-operative chemotherapy given to shrink a large tumour is referred to as:-

- a. Neo-adjuvant chemotherapy.
 - b. Consolidation chemotherapy.
 - c. Induction chemotherapy
 - d. Maintenance chemotherapy.
18. The drug of choice for managing methicillin-resistant staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) is:-
- a. Vancomycin.
 - b. Augumentin.
 - c. Clarithromycin.
 - d. Oxacillin.
19. Post tonsillectomy a nurse should:-
- a. Suction the client 4 hourly
 - b. Serve the patient puree diet within 24 hours
 - c. Provide the patient with clear fluids preferably cold for the first 24 hours
 - d. Irrigate tonsillectomy site with normal saline 4 hourly
20. The following is true about stroke:-
- a. Obesity is a modifiable risk factor for haemorrhagic stroke.
 - b. Thrombolytic therapy is contra-indicated in haemorrhagic stroke.
 - c. The head of the patient should be raised to 30 degrees.
 - d. Haemorrhagic stroke is more common than ischaemic stroke.

PART B SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS 40 MARKS

1. Explain four (4) specific nursing responsibilities for a patient post herniorrhaphy (4marks)
2. Draw and label a diagram illustrating internal structures of the eye (5 marks)
3. State four(4) complications associated with administration of intravenous fluids (4mks)