

**KRN/M EXAMINATION: PAPER ONE: APRIL 2017**  
**PART I: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:**

Q:1: The opening of the pulmonary artery is guarded by:-

- a) Atrioventricular valve.
- b) Pulmonary valve.
- c) Aortic valve.
- d) Ventricular valve.

Q:2: Adosterone acts on the nephron to cause:-

- a) Retention of sodium and water.
- b) Decrease in blood volume.
- c) Release of sodium and water.
- d) Release of rennin from juxtaglomerular cells.

Q:3: Indicate whether true or false:-

- i) Thrombocytopenia is an indication for bone marrow biopsy.
- ii) Hodgkin lymphoma is an indication for bone marrow biopsy.

Q:4: The sequence of events in order of priority during cardiopulmonary resuscitation include:-

- a) Call for help, lay patient in a supine position without pillows, insert oropharyngeal airway.
- b) Lay patient in a supine position, call for help, insert oropharyngeal airway.
- c) Insert oropharyngeal airway, call for help, lay patient in a supine position without pillows.
- d) Put on gloves, insert oropharyngeal airway, lay patient in supine position.

Q:5: A nosocomial infection is:-

- a) One that requires immediate admission.
- b) Present at the time of admission to the hospital.
- c) One that is not present at the time of admission to hospital but develops after admission.
- d) One that does not respond to antibiotics.

Q:6: Nursing diagnosis focuses on:-

- a) Health problems.
- b) Pathology of disease.
- c) Patients responses to problems.
- d) Specific management of the condition.

Q:7: The most common form of skin fungal infection is:-

- a) Impetigo.
- b) Cellulitis.
- c) Ring worm.
- d) Dermatitis.

Q:8: Rheumatic heart disease involves:-

- a) Pericardium, Endocardium, the ventricles.
- b) Ventricles, myocardium, paricardium.
- c) Pericardium, myocardium, endocardium.
- d) Endocardium, arteries, pericardium.

Q:9: Anaemia due to malabsorption of vitamin B<sub>12</sub> is caused by:-

- a) Lack of secretion of intrinsic factor by the stomach.
- b) Lack of vitamin B<sub>12</sub> in the diet.
- c) Worm infestation in the gut.
- d) Excess hydrochloric acid in the stomach.

Q:10: Osteomyelitis is:-

- a) A bacterial infection of the bone.
- b) A chronic progressive systemic inflammation of the bone.
- c) A connective tissue disease.
- d) An inflammatory disorder of the bone.

Q:11: Hyperparathyroidism may cause:-

- a) Decreased calcium reabsorption from bone.
- b) Decreased calcium reabsorption from kidneys.
- c) Increased calcium reabsorption from the bone.
- d) Decreased calcium reabsorption from the gastrointestinal tract.

Q:12: Eosinophils are often increased in patients with:-

- a) Chronic infections.
- b) Inflammatory disorders.
- c) Parasitic infections.
- d) Allergic disorders.

Q:13: Indicate whether true or not:-

- i) Consciousness is usually affected in all seizures.
- ii) Petimal seizures are not generalized.

Q:14: Factors that influence pain tolerance include.

- a) Alcohol, warmth, anger.
- b) Anxiety, strong beliefs, rubbing.
- c) Warmth, fatigue, rubbing.
- d) Alcohol, warmth, stong beliefs.

Q:15: Health practices that predispose a person to cancer include:-

- a) Smoking, diets high in refined foods and low roughage, alcohol.
- b) Alcohol, immunodeficiency disease, smoking.
- c) High calorie intake, chemical pollutants, smoked food ingestion.
- d) Multiple sex partners, stressful life changes, smoking.

Q:16: Preventive measures aimed at increasing patients defense mechanisms include:-

- a) Good nutrition, proper ventilation.
- b) Good nutrition, proper ventilation.
- c) Proper hygiene, use of modern hospitals.
- d) Proper use of antibiotics, use of modern hospitals.

Q:17: indicate whether true or false:-

- i) Central cyanosis results from local vasoconstriction or decreased output.
- ii) Effects of central cyanosis is noticed on the extremities.

Q:18: Neurologic effects of digitalis toxicity include:-

- a) Headache, bradycardia, pulse deficit.
- b) Drowsiness, confusion, irritabilities.
- c) Bradycardia, confusion, irritability.
- d) Confusion, restlessness, tachycardia.

Q:19: Confidentiality:-

- a) Promotes principles of equity and fairness to patients.
- b) Safe guards the trust of clients.
- c) Entrances autonomy of clients.
- d) Helps professionals advocate for patients.

Q:20: Malpractice in nursing is:-

- a) Lack of morals during practice.
- b) Failure to honour patients.
- c) Official position that endangers the life of clients.
- d) Behaviour that is dishonest.

**PART II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:**

**MARKS**

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| Q:1: Outline five risk factors for hepatitis c.  | 5 |
| Q:2: Outline five predisposing factors for pulmonary tuberculosis.                                 | 5 |
| Q:3: Differentiate between gastric ulcers and duodenal ulcers.                                     | 5 |
| Q:4: Explain four classifications of heart failure.  | 6 |
| Q:5: State three functions of fats.  | 3 |
| Q:6: Outlines six roles of a nurse in infection prevention in the hospital.                        | 6 |
| Q:7: Outline five health messages a nurse would share with a patient taking oral iron supplements. | 5 |
| Q:8: State five complications that can occur to immobilized patients due to fractures.             | 5 |

**PART III: ESSAY/LONG ESSAY ANSWER QUESTIONS:**

**MARKS**

Q:1: Mr. K is admitted into a medical ward due to pleural effusion. Thoracentesis is done and he has an under water chest drainage tube to evacuate the pleural space.

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| a) | Define pleural effusion.   | 1  |
| b) | Draw and label a diagram illustrating the exchange between the alveolus air and capillary blood. | 5  |
| c) | Describe the role of a nurse in the care of the under chest drainage system.                     | 14 |

Q:2: Mr. X is admitted in the ward with 3<sup>rd</sup> degree burns.

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| a) | State four types of burns.   | 4  |
| b) | Use the nursing process to make a nursing care plan for Miss X for the first 24 hours. | 13 |
| c) | Explain two complications of burns.  | 3  |