

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

Q:1: The assessment component of the nursing process begins with:-

- a) The nurses first encounter with the patient.
- b) The nurses handing over time.
- c) The nurses ward-round.
- d) The nurses medication time.

Q:2: The hormones secreted in the hypothalamus are:-

- a) Oestrogen and progesterone.
- b) Anti-diuretic hormone and oxytocin.
- c) Anti-diuretic hormone and thyrotrophin.
- d) Oxytocin and aldosterone.

Q:3: Excessive thyroid hormone levels are termed as:-

- a) Hypothyroidism.
- b) Hypokalaemia.
- c) Hyperkalaemia.
- d) Hyperthyroidism.

Q:4: Malignant hypertension is an accelerated severe form of hypertension characterized by:-

- a) Vascular changes.
- b) Cerebral changes.
- c) Lymphatic changes.
- d) Systematic changes.

Q:5: Kyphosis or lump back is an abnormality increased convexity of the:-

- a) Spine.
- b) Sacral.
- c) Thoracic spine.
- d) Lumbar vertebrae.

Q:6: The term referred to the thickening of the arterial muscular coats is:

- a) Thrombosis.
- b) Hypolipoproteaemia.
- c) Arteriosclerosis.
- d) Atherosclerosis.

Q:7: Pyelonephritis is the infection of the:-

- a) Renal tubules.
- b) Bladder.
- c) Ureters.
- d) Renal pelvis.

Q:8: Assessment of bronchiectasis is facilitated by the patients description of:-

- a) Coughing patterns and sputum expectoration.
- b) Cough patterns.
- c) Mucus expectoration and breathing patterns.
- d) Breathing patterns and chest pain.

Q:9: When it is desirable to remove the naso-gastric tube, it is necessary to:-

- a) Inflate the ballon and withdraw it.
- b) Deflate the ballon and withdraw it.
- c) Check the contents of the stomach using a PH paper.
- d) Inject 5 mls of air into the tube.

Q:10: Keloids are:-

- a) Scars that are reddish - purple discoloration.
- b) Scars that have hypertrophied.
- c) Scars that have contracted.
- d) Scars that have hypotrophied.

Q:11: Jacksonian seizures are also know as:-

- a) Focal motor or sensory seizures.
- b) Epileptic fits.
- c) Petit mal seizures.
- d) Grand mal seizures.

Q:12: Gastritis is an inflammatory or degenerative disorder of the:-

- a) Bladder.
- b) oesophagus.
- c) Pancrease.
- d) Stomach.

Q:13: Chemotherapy is the use of anti-neoplastic drugs to:-

- a) Promote cellular functions.
- b) Promote tumor cell death.
- c) Promote reproduction of the tumor.
- d) Promote toxicity of the tumor.

Q:14: Toxic effect of drug aminophylline:-

- a) Diuresis, blurred vision, fever.
- b) Dizziness, diarrhea, nausea.
- c) Blurred vision, irregular heart beat, decreased urine.
- d) Increased appetite, red urine, increase in weight.

Q:15: The four comprehensive personalized ante-natal clinical visits are:-

- a) 1st visit < 16 weeks, 2nd visit 16 – 28 weeks, 3rd visit 28 – 32, 4th visit 32 – 40.
- b) 1st visit 10 weeks, 2nd visit 30 – 32 weeks, 3rd visit 32 – 36 weeks, 4th visit 36 – 40 weeks.
- c) 1st visit 12 weeks, 2nd visit 18 – 20 weeks, 3rd visit 28 – 30 weeks, 4th visit 30 – 40 weeks.
- d) 1st visit 26 – 30 weeks, 2nd visit 32- 36 weeks, 3rd visit 36 – 38 weeks, 4th visit 39 – 40 weeks.

Q:16: The level or station (descent) of the presenting part is estimated in relation to the:-

- a) Ischial spines.
- b) Sacral promontory.
- c) Ischial tuberosity.
- d) Pubic arch.

Q:17: A normal term baby's heart beat at birth ranges between:-

- a) 90 – 100 beats per minute.
- b) 110 – 150 beats per minute.
- c) 120 – 160 beats per minute.
- d) 130 – 170 beats per minute.

Q:18: Perineal pain after delivery can be relieved by:-

- a) Parenteral analgesics, hot compress.
- b) Local application of cold compress and oral analgesics.
- c) Sits bath and hot compress.
- d) Cold packs, antibiotics.

Q:19: The following are characteristics of a severe depressive illness during the puerperium except:-

- a) Disturbed thought process.
- b) Emotional detachment.
- c) Extreme anxiety and panic attacks.
- d) Good appetite, jovial moods especially in the morning.

Q:20: Puerperium is the period:-

- a) Following birth of the baby and placenta and membranes lasting for six (6) weeks in which the reproductive organs regain their pre-pregnant state.
- b) Following birth of the baby, placenta and membranes, lasting four (4) weeks in which the baby and reproductive organs of the mother regain their pre-pregnant state.
- c) Following birth of the baby, placenta and membranes lasting for three (3) months in which the uterus involutes.
- d) Following birth of the baby and healing of any lacerations, bruises on the mother's genital tract.

PART II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:

MARKS

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| Q:1: Draw and label a diagram to illustrate the structure of the alimentary tract. | 5 |
| Q:2: State five (5) characteristics of a premature baby. | 5 |
| Q:3: Outline five (5) maternal causes of intrauterine growth restriction (retardation). | 5 |
| Q:4: State four (4) functions of the kidneys. | 4 |
| Q:5: Describe the pathophysiology of pneumonia. | 5 |
| Q:6: Explain six (6) nursing interventions for a patient on aminophylline drug. | 6 |
| Q:7: Outline five (5) management modalities for a patient with peptic ulcers. | 5 |
| Q:8: State five (5) clinical features of thyrotoxicosis. | 5 |

PART III: LONG/ESSAY ANSWER QUESTIONS:

MARKS

Q:1: Mr. X is admitted in a medical ward with the diagnosis of rheumatoid arthritis.

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| a) | State four (4) clinical features that Mr. X may present with. | 4 |
| b) | Describe specific management of Mr. X until discharge. | 12 |
| c) | Outline four (4) complications of rheumatoid arthritis. | 4 |

Q:2: Mrs. T, para 2 + 0 is admitted in labour ward, on vaginal examination the cervical os is 7 cms dilated.

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| a) | State the seven (7) indications of vaginal examination to a woman in labour. | 7 |
| b) | Differentiate between caput succedenum and cophal cephalohaematoma. | 8 |
| c) | Explain how to carryout examination of the placenta and membranes. | 5 |