



PAPER FOUR
WEDNESDAY 22ND OCTOBER 2014

Part I: Multiple Choice Questions (20 Marks)

1. The level cognitive domain of learning that refers to the ability of the learner to recall information is;
 - a. Mastery
 - b. Comprehension
 - c. Knowledge
 - d. Application
2. Innovative teaching methods include;
 - a. Computer aided learning, simulations, clinical demonstrations
 - b. Problem based learning, self-directed learning ,computer aided learning
 - c. Mentorship, computer aided learning, snowballing method
 - d. Self-directed learning, clinical simulations, discussions
3. Repetition in teaching is important because it;
 - a. Makes the lesson interesting
 - b. Fosters mastery in the learner
 - c. Actively involves the learners
 - d. Promotes rote learning
4. During a lesson, the teacher reinstated a correct response that had been given by a student. The teachers action is best referred to as;
 - a. Motivation
 - b. Feedback
 - c. Reinforcement
 - d. Reward
5. The initial step in the development of a competency based curriculum is;
 - a. Job description
 - b. Task analysis
 - c. Situation analysis
 - d. Objectives formulation
6. A written account of the research study that presents describes how a particular problem will be investigated is;
 - a. Project
 - b. Methodology
 - c. Design
 - d. Proposal
7. The purpose of comparative design is to;
 - a. Describe a phenomena as it occurs in the community
 - b. Look for differences in one variable between two groups
 - c. Establish two causal relationships between two variables
 - d. Measure the extent one variable makes changes in another
8. Data collection tools include;
 - a. Observation checklist, focus group discussion
 - b. Questionnaire, interviewing
 - c. Records audit, participant observation
 - d. Questionnaire, observation checklist
9. "Use of simulation method of teaching improves student's performance". The independent variable in this statement would be;
 - a. Teaching
 - b. Student's performance
 - c. Simulation

- d. Improves performance
10. The average of a set of scores is called the;
- Median
 - Percentage
 - Mode
 - Mean
11. Unipolar mood disorders include:-
- Cyclothymia and mixed manic episodes
 - Major depression and dysthymia
 - Dysthymia and mixed manic episodes
 - Cyclothymia and mood disorders related to mania
12. DSMIV categories of anxiety disorders include,
- Post-traumatic stress disorder and phobic disorders
 - Generalized anxiety disorder and binge eating
 - Panic attack and schizophrenia
 - Obsessive compulsive disorder and pyromania
13. In mild mental retardation (MR) there is,
- IQ of 50-70, the child is educable and can live independently
 - IQ is 35-50, the child is trainable and only speaks few words
 - IQ is 20-34, child is unable to have structured living but is trainable
 - IQ is below 20, child unable to relate verbally but can live independently
14. Milieu therapy includes,
- Providing a supportive environment for positive adaptation and personal growth
 - Teaching skills of everyday living to improve a patient's general performance
 - Use of various recreational activities to meet patient treatment goals
- d. Focusing on the here and now interactions rather than repressed childhood experiences
15. The mode of action of antipsychotics includes,
- Blockage of dopamine receptors in the brain.
 - Stimulation of serotonin receptors in the brain.
 - Blockage of adrenaline and nor adrenaline receptors
 - Stimulation of dopamine receptors in the brain
16. Uncontrolled vomiting in an infant can result to;
- Tetany
 - Acidosis
 - Alkalosis
 - Hypersensitivity
17. In pediatric emergencies priority signs include;
- Poisoning, restlessness, coma
 - Pallor, pain, edema of both feet
 - Convulsion, central cyanosis, poisoning
 - Pyrexia, severe respiratory distress, coma
18. Hyperopia in children;
- Results from unequal curvature of the cornea
 - Results from an eye ball that is too long
 - Occurs due to rays of light being bent in different directions
 - Occurs due to rays of light being focused behind the retina
19. Features of first degree burns in children include ;
- Pain, blistering
 - Erythema, blanching with pressure
 - Leathery appearance, blistering
 - Minimal swelling, erythema
20. The main cause of edema in nephrotic syndrome is;

- a. Dilatation of blood capillaries
- b. Inflammatory processes
- c. Decreased albumin in blood
- d. Renal failure

Part two: Short Answer Questions (40 Marks)

1. State three (3) advantages of using a lesson plan (3 marks)
2. Explain five (5) factors to consider when selecting teaching media (5 marks)
3. Outline four (4) probability sampling methods (4 marks)
4. State four purposes of literature review (4 marks)
5. Outline four (4) components of suicide risk assessment (4marks)
6. Explain four (4) roles of a nurse in management of a patient with drug induced psychosis (4 marks)
7. Outline any four (4) nursing interventions for a patient with acute delirium (4 marks)
8. State four (4) specific nursing interventions for a child with osteomyelitis. (4marks)
9. Outline five (5) factors that can trigger a sickle cell crisis in a child with sickle cell anemia. (5 marks)
10. State three (3) indications for tonsillectomy. (3 marks)

Part three: Long Answer Question (40marks)

1. Mrs. Y. 45yrs old is admitted in a psychiatric unit with a diagnosis of psychosis related to pregnancy and childbirth,
 - a. State four (4) predisposing factors to psychosis related to pregnancy and childbirth (4 Marks)
 - b. Outline any four (4) clinical manifestations Mrs. Y may have presented with (4 Marks)
 - c. Describe the management for Mrs Y. from admission till discharge (12 Marks)
2. Master P with a diagnosis of hydrocephalus is admitted in pediatric ward and a Ventriculoperitoneal (VP) shunting is performed.

- a. Draw and label a diagram illustrating the formation and flow of cerebral spinal fluid. (5marks)
- b. List four (4) clinical features of hydrocephalus. (2marks)
- c. Describe the specific nursing interventions for Master P. (10 marks)
- d. State three (3) complications that Master P may develop. (3 marks)

SEPTEMBER 2011 CLASS

COLLEGE FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER 4

PART I: MCQS (20 MARKS)

1. The advantages of behavioral therapy include;
 - a) Is a short term treatment
 - b) Is not limited to specific outcomes
 - c) Maladaptive behavior is always corrected
 - d) It is protected by the mental health Act.
2. The common forms of primary psychiatric care are;
 - a) Chemotherapy and psychoanalytic therapy
 - b) Halfway homes and out-patient follow-up visits
 - c) Psychiatric emergency care and *milieu* therapy
 - d) Electroconvulsive therapy and community psychiatric nursing
3. The following disorders are associated with pathological responses to a crisis;
 - a) Post-traumatic stress disorder and acute stress disorder
 - b) Adjustment disorder and obsessive compulsive disorder
 - c) Post-traumatic stress disorder and agoraphobia
 - d) Tic disorder and mania
4. Abuse of opioids is associated with the following physiological effects;
 - a) Pinpoint pupils, drowsiness and slurred speech
 - b) Euphoria, impaired attention and sedation
 - c) Dilated pupils, runny nose and diarrhea
 - d) Joint pains, increased respiration and apathy

5. Somatoform disorders:-
 - a) Mainly present with bodily (somatic) complains.
 - b) Have underlying physical causes
 - c) Are usually a result of childhood conflicts
 - d) Are only managed using antidepressants

6. The primary purpose of administering corticosteroids to a child with nephritic syndrome is;
 - a) To reduce inflammation
 - b) To increase blood pressure
 - c) To decrease proteinuria.
 - d) To prevent infection

7. Abnormally low-set ears in an infant are associated with;
 - a) Renal anomalies, down syndrome
 - b) Congenital heart defects, down syndrome
 - c) Otogenous tetanus, renal anomalies
 - d) Tracheoesophageal fistula, Congenital heart defects

8. In infants with hydrocephalus, the early signs of ventricular shunt malfunction are;
 - a) A high-pitched cry, colic, and pupillary changes
 - b) Anorexia, and changes in pulse and respiration
 - c) A tense fontanelle, vomiting, and irritability
 - d) Headaches, lethargy, and a loss of appetite

9. The best blood product in management of bleeding in a child with hemophilia A is;
 - a) Albumin
 - b) Fresh frozen plasma
 - c) Factor VIII concentrate
 - d) Factor VII concentrate

10. Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE;
 - a) Children have a significantly higher metabolic rate than adults.
 - b) Deep partial thickness burns greater than 5% in children are classified as major burns.

11. Simulation as a teaching method helps students to achieve objectives in;
 - a) Affective domain
 - b) Comprehensive domain
 - c) Cognitive domain
 - d) Psychomotor domain

12. Set induction can be done through;
 - a) Questioning and recapping the main points.
 - b) Stating the objectives and summarizing
 - c) Introductions, writing the topic on the flip charts
 - d) Previewing previous topic, use of gestures

13. A nurse is demonstrating self administration of insulin to a patient. She realizes the syringe is faulty. Which step of education media use did she omit;
 - a) Selecting
 - b) Previewing
 - c) Planning
 - d) Presenting

14. A test that reveal a reasonable range of scores between students who know most and those who know least is said to be;
 - a) Valid
 - b) Reliable
 - c) Objective
 - d) Discriminative

15. 'The student should be able to list predisposing factors to Hypertension'. The component missing in this objective is;
- The act of performance
 - Active verb
 - Passive verb
 - The criterion
16. A researcher recruited the first 20 patients in the queue to be interviewed. This sampling technique is referred to as ;
- Systematic sampling
 - Purposive sampling
 - Convenience sampling
 - Line sampling
17. Characteristics of quantitative research include;
- Targets many cases,done in natural settings, collects quantifiable data
 - More subjective, uses structured instruments,done in controlled settings
 - Targets few cases, uses statistical tests, collects quantifiable data
 - Uses statistical tests, done in controlled settings,uses structured procedures
18. The ethical principle that requires that a researcher describes the nature of the study to participants is;
- Non maleficence
 - Beneficence
 - Full disclosure
 - Self determination
19. Methods of data collection include;

- Questionnaire, interview, case study
- Experiment, observation, written reports
- Records audit, observation, interview
- Questionnaire, case study, description

20. A disadvantage of closed ended questions in a questionnaire is;
- Construction of the questionnaire is time consuming
 - There is heavy recording burden for the interviewer
 - The respondent tends to give subjective information
 - It is time consuming to analyse the data obtained

PART II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)

- State three (3) manifestations of autistic disorder (3 mrks)
- Outline any five (5) components of suicide risk assessment (5 mrks)
- State four (4) specific nursing interventions for a client with Schizophrenia (4 mrks)
- Outline four (4) classes of drugs used in management of asthma in children giving one example in each class. (4 marks)
- State four (4) nursing diagnosis for a child with leukemia. (4 marks)
- Explain three (3) health messages you would share with a mother of a child with impetigo. (3 marks)
- Outline six (6) elements of a curriculum. (6 marks)
- State four (4) characteristics of a good feedback. (4 marks)
- Explain seven (7) components of a research proposal document (7 marks)

PART III: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (40mrks)

- Mr. Blandel 45yrs old is admitted in a psychiatric unit with a diagnosis of Alcohol induced psychosis
 - Define Alcoholism (2 mrks)
 - Outline the phases/stages of alcoholism (4 mrks)
 - Describe the psychiatric management of Mr. Blandel.(14 mrks)

2. Master J 8 years old with a diagnosis of appendicitis is for emergency appendectomy.

- a) State five (5) clinical features for appendicitis(5marks)
- b) Describe the pathophysiology of appendicitis. (3marks)
- c) Describe the pre and post operative management of master J.(12 marks)

PAPER FOUR

WEDNESDAY 22ND OCTOBER 2014

Part I: Multiple Choice Questions (20 Marks)

21. The level cognitive domain of learning that refers to the ability of the learner to recall information is;

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24. During a lesson, the teacher reinstated a correct response that had been given by a student. The teachers action is best referred to as;

- e. Motivation
- f. Feedback
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25. The initial step in the development of a competency based curriculum is;

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29. "Use of simulation method of teaching improves student's performance". The independent variable in this statement would be;

- e. Teaching
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- g. Simulation
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**COLLEGE FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER IV
24TH OCTOBER 2012**

PART ONE: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20MARKS)

- The classic signs of acute glomerulonephritis include;
 - Generalized oedema.
 - Green-tinged urine.
 - Moderate to severe hypotension.
 - Polyuria.
- When caring for an 11-month-old infant with dehydration and metabolic acidosis, the nurse expects to see;
 - A reduced white blood cell count
 - A decreased platelet count
 - Shallow respirations
 - Tachypnea
- A 4-month-old with meningococcal meningitis has just been admitted to the paediatric unit. The priority nursing intervention is;
 - Instituting droplet precautions
 - Administering acetaminophen
 - Obtaining history information from the parents
 - Orienting the parents to the paediatric unit
- Allopurinol is included in the regimen of a child undergoing remission induction therapy to treat leukemia. The main reason for administering allopurinol is to:

- a) Prevent renal stones.
 - b) Prevent bleeding tendencies
 - c) Enhance the production of uric acid to ensure adequate excretion of urine
 - d) Ensure that the chemotherapy doesn't adversely affect the bone marrow
5. The finding that would alert a nurse that a hospitalized 6-year-old child is at risk for a severe asthma exacerbation is;
- a) Oxygen saturation of 95%
 - b) Mild work of breathing
 - c) Absence of intercostals or substernal retractions
 - d) History of steroid-dependent asthma
6. In cognitive therapy a client undergoes treatment through the following stages
- a) Identifying the problem, devising alternatives , challenging maladaptive thinking and Testing the alternatives
 - b) Identifying the distorted thinking, challenging the maladaptive thinking, testing alternatives and choosing the best alternative
 - c) Challenging maladaptive thinking, identifying the problem, devising alternatives to distorted thinking, picking the best alternative
 - d) Identifying the distorted thoughts, challenging the maladaptive thoughts, devising realistic alternatives, testing out the alternatives
7. In Dysthymia mood disorder
- a) There is chronic instability of mood with mild depressive and manic symptoms
 - b) There is chronic constant or fluctuating mild depressive symptoms
 - c) Is common among women after delivery
 - d) There is persistent low mood accompanied by anxiety and loss of pleasure
8. The extrapyramidal side-effects associated with antidopaminergic drugs include;
- a) Urine retention, urticaria and waxy flexibility
 - b) Dry mouth, constipation and blurred vision
 - c) Acute dystonia, akathisia and parkinsonian effects
 - d) Hypothermia, cardiac arrhythmias and photosensitivity
9. The personality disorders where individuals are characteristically sensitive and suspicious include;
- a) Histrionic, Borderline and Narcissistic personality disorders
 - b) Paranoid, Schizoid and Schizotypal personality disorders
 - c) Paranoid, avoidant and dependent personality disorders
 - d) Antisocial, Schizoid and affective personality disorders
10. The humanistic theory of counselling was developed by
- a) Carl Rodgers
 - b) Abraham Maslow
 - c) Albert Ellis
 - d) Sigmund Freud
11. Micro teaching skills include;
- a) Individualization, motivation
 - b) Climate setting, reinforcement
 - c) Ensuring mastery, individualization
 - d) Climate setting, repetition
12. Projected teaching aids include;
- a) Films, television
 - b) Photographs, flash cards
 - c) Video tapes, computer
 - d) Films, opaque projector
13. Assessing attitudes is best done by:-

- a) Pencil and paper test questions
 - b) Rating scale based on table analysis
 - c) Analysing the correct answers from the test questions
 - d) Simulation and allowing the observation of gestures and actions
14. Components of a Curriculum include;
- a) Course structure, statement of purpose
 - b) Course objectives, assessment forms
 - c) Justification, lesson plans
 - d) Scheme of work, statement of purpose
15. A student will demonstrate achievement of a affective learning objective by;
- a) Performing wound dressing procedure
 - b) Recalling information presented earlier
 - c) Accepting the patient as an individual
 - d) Restating information acquired earlier
16. The logical order for a research report is;
- a) Abstract , title, introduction, literature review, methodology, results, discussion
 - b) Title, abstract, introduction, literature review, methodology, results, discussion
 - c) Introduction, title, abstract, literature review, methodology, results, discussion
 - d) Title, abstract, introduction, literature review, methodology, discussion, results
17. The predictable relationship between variables in a research study is known as
- a) Validity
 - b) Reliability
 - c) Hypothesis
 - d) Objectivity
18. Research that is aimed at only generating new knowledge is referred to as;
- a) Academic research
 - b) Quantitative research
 - c) Basic research
 - d) Operational research
19. During a study, a nurse researcher recruited the first 20 clients at the MCH queue to form the sample, this is referred to as;
- a) Purposive sampling
 - b) Systematic sampling
 - c) Convenience sampling
 - d) Quota sampling
20. The methodology section of a research proposal contains;
- a) Background, hypothesis, justification
 - b) Inclusion criteria, objectives, hypothesis
 - c) Sampling design, study design, sample size
 - d) Work plan, budget, questionnaire
- PART TWO: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (40MKS)**
1. State five (5) nursing actions for a 8 yrs old post tonsillectomy.(5marks)
 2. Outline five (5) complications of diabetes mellitus type 1. (5 marks)
 3. Describe three (3) approaches of curriculum development. (3 marks)
 4. State five (5) characteristics of a good educational objective. (5 marks)
 5. List four (4) types of objective type of test. (2 marks)

6. Describe three ethical principles that must be considered in nursing research (3 marks)
7. Outline five (5) characteristics of a well structured questionnaire (5 marks)
8. State three (3) measures of central tendency (3 marks)
9. State four (4) forms of behavioural therapy (4 marks)
10. State five (5) principles of psychiatric nursing (5 marks)

PART THREE: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)

1. Mary 9yrs old is admitted in the paediatric ward with a diagnosis of juvenile rheumatoid arthritis.
 - a) Define juvenile rheumatoid arthritis. (1marks)
 - b) Explain three (3) features that Mary is likely to present with. (3marks)
 - c) State three (3) nursing diagnosis for Mary. (3 marks)
 - d) Describe the management of Mary from admission to discharge. (13 marks)

2. Juvenile delinquency is on the increase in developing countries; Kenya included and is contributing to social insecurity in both urban and rural communities.
 - a) State four (4) predisposing factors to Juvenile delinquency in society (4marks)
 - b) Outline three (3) characteristics of Juvenile delinquents (3 marks)
 - c) Describe the role of a community psychiatric nurse in reduction of Juvenile delinquency cases in society (13 marks)

SEPTEMBER 2009 COLLEGE FINAL PAPER 4

DATE: TUESDAY 11TH OCTOBER 2011

PART 1: Multiple Choice Questions: (20 marks)

- 1) Plagiarism occurs if a researcher:
 - a) Quotes the exact words of another author and gives a reference
 - b) Paraphrases a passage by another author

- c) Uses an idea or material based directly on the work of another author but gives the reference
- d) Summarizes a passage by another author and states the reference.

- 2) The sampling process involves:
 - a) Identify the sampling frame, determine sample size, select the sampling method
 - b) select the sampling method, determine sample size, identify the sampling frame
 - c) Identify the sampling frame, select the sampling method, determine sample size
 - d) select the sampling method, Identify the sampling frame, determine sample size

- 3) The agreement of the participant to take part in the research project after having been thoroughly briefed about the project is
 - a) Human dignity
 - b) Full disclosure
 - c) Self determination
 - d) Informed consent

- 4) The most appropriate method of studying the characteristics of wound healing would be:
 - a) Questionnaire
 - b) Participant observation
 - c) Pure observation
 - d) Content analysis

- 5) The following is an intervention study design:
 - a) Quasi experimental design
 - b) Evaluative study design
 - c) Exploratory study design
 - d) Descriptive study design

- 6) The following statement is true regarding normal growth and development of a child
- Average length of a child is 20 inches at birth and 30 inches at 1 year
 - At the age of 3 years, the average child is 6 feet tall
 - At age 4 years, the average child is 80 inches tall
 - The average annual height increase is 10 inches between age 4 years and puberty
- 7) The following is a normal finding in pediatric respiratory assessment
- Large head, large mandible
 - Small posteriorly-placed tongue
 - Large airways rigid thoracic cage
 - Horizontal ribs, primarily diaphragm breathers
- 8) When palpating a child's abdomen you note hepatomegaly. You know this can be a sign of what cardiac problem?
- Right sided heart failure
 - Left- sided heart failure
 - Rheumatic heart disease
 - Anemia
- 9) Indicate if the following statements are **True** or **False**:
- The infant is born with all of the nerve cells that will exist throughout life.
 - Decorticate posturing occurs with damage to the meninges
- 10) What type of imbalance is typically a trigger for Status epilepticus in a vulnerable child?
- Temperature
 - Electrolyte
 - Hormonal
 - Fluid
- 11) The client admitted for alcohol detoxification develops increased tremors, irritability, hypertension and fever. The nurse should be alert for impending:
- Delirium tremens
 - Korsakoff's syndrome
 - Esophageal varices
 - Wernicke's syndrome
- 12) A client admitted with needle tracts on his arm, stuporous and with pin point pupil will likely be managed with:
- Naltrexone
 - Naloxone
 - Disulfiram
 - Methadone
- 13) The primary nursing intervention in working with a client with moderate stage dementia is ensuring that the client:
- receives adequate nutrition and hydration
 - will reminisce to decrease isolation
 - remains in a safe and secure environment
 - independently performs self care
- 14) Malingering is different from somatoform disorder because the former:
- Has evidence of an organic basis.
 - It is a deliberate effort to handle upsetting events
 - Gratification from the environment is obtained.
 - Stress is expressed through physical symptoms.
- 15) Which of the following should be included in the health teachings among clients receiving Valium:
- Avoid taking CNS depressant like alcohol.
 - There are no restrictions in activities.

- c) Limit fluid intake.
 - d) Any beverage like coffee may be taken
- 16) The following statement regarding the learning process is true.
- a) Perception is sending the information to the brain via the special senses.
 - b) Acquisition refers to storing information in the memory centres either long term or short term.
 - c) Transfer refers to using information learnt in practice
 - d) Retention refers to information being recorded in the brain.
- 17) The following is a factor to consider when selecting an instructional method.
- a) Teacher's skill
 - b) Examination regulations
 - c) Course title
 - d) Institution's vision
- 18) The following is a level of affective domain in learning
- a) Evaluation
 - b) Synthesis
 - c) Characterizing
 - d) Application
- 19) Cognitive theories of learning include:
- a) Assimilation theory
 - b) Operant conditioning
 - c) Student centered education
 - d) Classical conditioning
- 20) Elements of a curriculum include:
- a) Curriculum review, exam regulation
 - b) Job description, mode of teaching

- c) Mode of teaching, exam regulation
- d) Mode of teaching, curriculum review

Short Answer Questions (40 marks):

- 1) Define the following terms used in research (3 marks)
 - a) Sampling frame
 - b) Sampling error
 - c) Sampling bias.
- 2) State four (4) purposes of research in health. (4marks)
- 3) State the importance of literature review (3 marks)
- 4) State three (3) characteristics of a good examination in classroom instruction. (3 marks)
- 5) Outline three (3) innovative learning methods. (3 marks)
- 6) Explain the elements of IMCI case management process.(7 marks)
- 7) State the seven phases of psychological debriefing (7 marks)
- 8) List six(6) pediatric respiratory emergencies (3 marks)
- 9) State three septal defects in pediatrics(3 marks)
- 10) State four(4) clinical manifestations of co-arctation of the aorta in children (4 marks)

Long answer Questions (40 marks):

- 1) Stephanie is three year old child admitted in the pediatric ward with severe malnutrition.
 - a) Define severe malnutrition (2 marks)
 - b) List four (4) electrolyte deficiencies associated with severe malnutrition (2 marks)
 - c) Describe the ten-step treatment approach that will be used to manage Stephanie in the ward. (16 marks)
- 2) Peter is admitted in the psychiatric unit and he is being managed for post traumatic stress disorder with psychotherapy.
 - a) Define post traumatic stress disorder. (2 marks)
 - b) State the diagnostic criteria for post traumatic stress disorder using DSM-IV classification (6 marks)
 - c) Explain the management of Peter in the ward till discharge (12 marks)

MARCH 2011 COLLAGE FINAL

PAPER FOUR

PART ONE: Multiple Choice Question (20mks)

1. A research design that involves the collection of data at one point in time is;
 - a) Community diagnosis
 - b) Longitudinal
 - c) Cross-sectional
 - d) Descriptive

2. A researcher recruited the first 10 clients in the MCH queue into her study sample. This sampling technique is referred to as;
 - a) Purposive
 - b) Snowball
 - c) Quota
 - d) Convenience

3. A clinical trial study that measures what it is supposed to measure is said to possess;
 - a) Reliability
 - b) Justification
 - c) Validity
 - d) Triangulation

4. Components of a research proposal include;
 - a) Abstract , justification, design
 - b) Abstract, results, literature review
 - c) Objectives, discussion, design
 - d) Literature review, objectives, discussion

5. Primary sources of literature include;
 - a) Textbooks, government reports
 - b) Textbooks, journal articles
 - c) Journal articles, theses reports
 - d) Conference presentations, internet

6. To control bleeding in a child with hemophilia A, the nurse would expect to give:
 - e) Albumin
 - f) Fresh frozen plasma
 - g) Factor VIII concentrate
 - h) Factor II, VII, IX, X complex

7. A cleft lip predisposes an infant to infections primarily because of:
 - a) Poor nutrition from disturbed feeding that lowers the immunity
 - b) Poor circulation to the defective area
 - c) Waste products that accumulate along the defect
 - d) Mouth breathing, which dries the oropharyngeal mucous membranes

8. When vomiting is uncontrolled in an infant, the nurse should observe for signs of:
 - i. Tetany
 - j. Acidosis
 - k. Alkalosis
 - l. Hypersensitivity

9. A three year old preschooler has been hospitalized with nephrotic syndrome. The best way to detect fluid retention would be to:
 - a) Have the child urinate in a bedpan
 - b) Measure the child's abdominal girth daily
 - c) Weight the child at the same time every day
 - d) Test the child's urine for hematuria and proteinuria

10. A child has sustained third-degree burns of the hands, face, and chest. Which nursing diagnosis takes priority?
 - a) Ineffective airway clearance related to edema
 - b) Disturbed body image related to physical appearance

- c) Impaired urinary elimination related to fluid loss
 - d) Risk for infection related to epidermal disruption
11. Cognitive domain of learning;
 - a. Embraces development of motor skills and attitudes
 - b. Embraces the intellectual abilities of remembering and reasoning
 - c. Emphasises emotional qualities and feelings
 - d. Emphasises development of attitudes and values
 12. The curriculum development approach where functions of a profession are used to determine the content is referred to as;
 - a) Competency based
 - b) Subject centred
 - c) Integrated approach
 - d) Functional approach
 13. A learner is able to solve life problems using information received at the following stage of the learning process;
 - a) Acquisition
 - b) Retention
 - c) Perception
 - d) Transfer
 14. Outlining lesson objectives for a learner is an example of;
 - a) Stimulus variation
 - b) Set induction
 - c) Reinforcement
 - d) Topic closure
 15. The following verbs can be used when formulating learning objective for a patient;
 - a) Explain, name, practice
 - b) Understand, apply, demonstrate
 - c) State, describe, appreciate
 - d) Know, understand, appreciate
 16. In cognitive therapy a client undergoes treatment through the following stages
 - e) Identifying the problem, devising alternatives, challenging maladaptive thinking and testing the alternatives
 - f) Identifying the distorted thinking, challenging the maladaptive thinking, testing alternatives and choosing the best alternative
 - g) Challenging maladaptive thinking, identifying the problem, devising alternatives to distorted thinking, picking the best alternative
 - h) Identifying the distorted thoughts, challenging the maladaptive thoughts, devising realistic alternatives, testing out the alternatives
 17. In dysthymia mood disorder
 - e) There is chronic instability of mood with mild depressive and manic symptoms
 - f) There is chronic constant or fluctuating mild depressive symptoms
 - g) Is common among women after delivery
 - h) There is persistent low mood accompanied by anxiety and loss of pleasure
 18. The extrapyramidal side-effects associated with antidopaminergic drugs include;
 - e) Urine retention, urticaria and waxy flexibility
 - f) Dry mouth, constipation and blurred vision
 - g) Acute dystonia, akathisia and parkinsonian effects
 - h) Hypothermia, cardiac arrhythmias and photosensitivity
 19. The personality disorders where individuals are characteristically sensitive and suspicious include;
 - e) Histrionic, borderline and narcissistic
 - f) Paranoid, schizoid and schizotypal
 - g) Paranoid, avoidant and dependent
 - h) Antisocial, schizoid and affective

20. The humanistic theory of counselling was developed by;

- e) Carl Rodgers
- f) Abraham Maslow
- g) Albert Ellis
- h) Sigmund Freud

PART TWO: Short Answer Question (40mks)

1. State three (3) advantages of open ended questions in a data collection tool (3mks)
2. State five (5) factors to consider when choosing a research design (5mks)
3. Explain two (2) reasons for having a reference list in a research proposal document (2mks)
4. Explain five (5) factors that affect learning. (5mks)
5. Outline five (5) characteristics of a standard exam. (5mks)
6. State five (5) nursing interventions for a child with Acute Lymphoid Leukaemia. (5mks)
7. State five (5) causes of intestinal obstruction in children. (5mks)
8. State three (3) specific interventions for a client suffering from alcoholism (5mks)
9. Outline five (5) clinical features of Schizophrenia according to DSMIV criteria (3mks)
10. Distinguish between somatoform and psychosomatic disorders (2mks)

PART THREE: Long Answer Question (40Marks)

1. Master M 9yrs old is admitted in paediatric ward with a diagnosis of type 1 diabetes mellitus.
 - a. Describe the pathophysiology of diabetes mellitus. (5mks)
 - b. Describe the management of master M till discharge. (13mks)
 - c. List four (4) complications of Diabetes mellitus. (2mks)

2. Mr. Yu, 35yrs old is admitted in a psychiatric unit after being diagnosed to have Bipolar I manic episode disorder.

- i. Outline four (4) clinical features Mr. Yu may have presented with according to DSMIV criteria (4mks)
- ii. Describe the management for Mr. Yu from admission till discharge (14mks)
- iii. List any four (4) differential diagnosis for Mr. Yu (2mks)

MARCH 2009

PAPER FOUR

Part 1: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS: (20 Marks)

- 1) The following is a lymphoma that affects children:
 - a) Non-hodgkin's disease
 - b) Acute lymphoblastic disease
 - c) Acute myeloid leukemia
 - d) Wilm's tumor
- 2) The following is not associated with Vitamin B group deficiencies:
 - a) Angular ceilitis
 - b) Hematuria
 - c) Pellagra
 - d) Beriberi
- 3) An infant who has no head lag when pulled to a sitting position is able to reach for objects and transfer them from hand to hand is likely to be in what age?
 - a) 4 months
 - b) 6 months
 - c) 9 months
 - d) 12 months

- 4) The nutrient requirements of children are **NOT** influenced by:
- a) Growth rate
 - b) Body composition
 - c) Composition of new growth
 - d) Sex of the child
- 5) The following is a disorder in the stream of thought
- a) Flight of ideas
 - b) Perseveration
 - c) Neologism
 - d) Thought blocking
- 6) Indicate if the following statements regarding autonomic nervous system neurotransmitters are true(**T**) or false (**F**)
- a) Decrease in dopamine level causes depression
 - b) Increase in serotonin (5H-T) levels causes depression
- 7) The following is an atypical antipsychotic
- a) Risperidone
 - b) Buspirone
 - c) Flulazepam
 - d) Fluphenazine
- 8) The following is **NOT** associated with obsessive compulsive disorder:
- a) Rituals
 - b) Depersonalization
 - c) Slowness
 - d) Hypochondriasis
- 9) The following is a precipitating factor of anxiety disorders
- a) Childhood upbringing
 - b) Genetic factors
 - c) Problems in relationships
 - d) Personality
- 10) An abnormal grief reaction would be:
- a) Social withdrawal within six months of the grieving period
 - b) Lack of emotional response a few days after death has taken place
 - c) Overwhelming waves of grief one month after death has occurred
 - d) Incomplete acceptance that death has taken place two months after death has occurred
- 11) The following is a biased sampling method:
- a) Cluster
 - b) Quota
 - c) Stratified random
 - d) Systematic
- 12) The following is an advantage of close ended questions in a questionnaire
- a) Easy to construct
 - b) Easy to administer
 - c) Responses are limited
 - d) Permit greater depth of response
- 13) Qualitative research is interested in questions that involve:

- a) Cause and effect relationships
 - b) Consciousness and subjectivity
 - c) Control and measurement
 - d) Generalization and prediction
- 14) The best literature in academic terms is a :
- a) Recent book
 - b) Refereed journal article
 - c) Conference proceedings
 - d) Scientific publication
- 15) The agreement of the participant to take part in the research project after having been thoroughly briefed about the project is
- a) Human dignity
 - b) Full disclosure
 - c) Self determination
 - d) Informed consent
- 16) The most appropriate method of studying the characteristics of wound healing would be:
- a) Questionnaire
 - b) Participant observation
 - c) Pure observation
 - d) Content analysis
- 17) Factors to consider when selecting an instructional method do **NOT** include.
- a) Time
 - b) Students characteristics
 - c) Teacher's skill
 - d) Common practice
- 18) The following type of evaluation is used for the purpose of documenting outcomes and judging value:
- a) Diagnostic
 - b) Formative
 - c) Summative
 - d) Administrative
- 19) The process of curriculum development involves:
- a) Situation analysis, Job description, Identification of students
 - b) Job description, Performing task analysis, Identification of trainers
 - c) Identification of content, Identification of students, Identification of teaching methods
 - d) Situation analysis, Job description, Performing task analysis
- 20) The following is a behaviorist theory of learning
- a) Assimilation
 - b) Cognitive
 - c) Insight learning
 - d) Discovery learning
- Part 2: Short Answer Questions: (40 Marks)**
- 1) State four (4) neural tube defects in children. (4 marks)
 - 2) State three basic principles of managing a child who has swallowed a poison (3marks)
 - 3) State three (3) causes of rickets in children (3 marks)
 - 4) State four(4) bipolar affective disorders (4 marks)
 - 5) Explain the five axes of DSMIV classification of mental illness (5 marks)
 - 6) Explain the components of mental status examination (7 marks)
 - 7) Differentiate between a dependent variable and an independent variable. (2marks)

- 8) State three (3) purposes of hypothesis in research (3 marks)
- 9) State four(4) factors that influence curriculum development (4 marks)
- 10) State five (5) levels of cognitive domain of learning (5 marks)

Part 3: Long Answer Questions (40 marks)

- 1) Rose, a 26-year old lady is brought to the psychiatry hospital exhibiting both positive and negative symptoms of schizophrenia.
 - a) List the positive and negative clinical manifestations of a patient with schizophrenia. (4 marks)
 - b) State four(4) causative factors associated with the development of schizophrenia (4 marks)
 - c) Describe the specific management of Rose in the psychiatry hospital (12 marks).

- 2) 3-year old Joyce is brought into the health centre with symptoms of coughing, fast breathing, fever, chest in-drawing, poor feeding and vomiting.
 - a) Describe the elements of IMCI case management process. (10 marks)
 - b) Describe the specific management of Joyce in the health centre using the IMCI strategy (10 marks)

**AMREF VIRTUAL NURSING SCHOOL
MARCH 2009 CLASS
END MODULE 4 PAPER 4 EXAM**

PART 1 (MCQs) 20 MARKS

1. The following are atypical antipsychotics **except**:-
 - a) Clozapine
 - b) Risperidone
 - c) Fluphenazine
 - d) Olanzapine
2. A personality disorder characterized with intense feelings about other people, identity confusion and fear of abandonment is:-

- a) Borderline
- b) Antisocial
- c) Schizotypal
- d) Histrionic

3. The drug of choice in the management of bipolar disorder is:-

- a) Imipramine
- b) Zyprexa
- c) Tegretol
- d) Lithium carbonate

4. A child with moderate mental retardation would present with:-

- i. IQ 50 to 69, can learn to care for himself but with some supervision, development is usually slowed.
- j. Anatomical & physiological abnormalities, IQ 35 to 49, incapable of learning in an ordinary school.
- k. Neurological problems, IQ 50 to 69, can learn to care for himself but with some supervision.
- l. IQ 35 to 49, incapable of learning in ordinary school, can learn to care for himself but with some supervision.

5. During a psychiatric interview the nurse should:-

- a) Ignore premorbid personality.
- b) Show sympathy.
- c) Focus on interpersonal relationships.
- d) Discourage silence situations by the client and accompanying relatives.

6. The neurotransmitter that gets altered in Schizophrenia is:-

- a) Acetylcholine.
- b) Serotonin.
- c) Dopamine.
- d) Adrenaline.

7. The following are the DSM IV criteria for diagnosis of bipolar I disorder (manic episode) **except**:-

- a) Decreased need for sleep.
- b) Excessive involvement in pleasurable activities
- c) Flight of ideas

d) Chronic mood alteration that does not reach the severity of mania

8. For question 8, match the symptoms in column A with their corresponding descriptions in Column B by indicating the correct answer on the answer sheet provided.

COLUMN A

- a) Echoprexia
- b) Confabulation.

COLUMN B

- a) Extreme loss of emotions.
- b) Imitation of another person's movements automatically even when asked not to do so.
- c) Failing to recognize events that have been encountered before.
- d) Reporting as memories, events that have not taken place at the time in question.
- e) A state of drowsiness where the person can only be aroused by strong stimulation

9. One of the following is true about psychosis related to pregnancy and child birth:-

- a) Only occurs within the first week of postpartum period
- b) Has the poorest prognosis of all psychotic disorders.
- c) Is usually preceded by maternal blues.
- d) Its peak period is four days post delivery.

10. A condition in which symptoms of some physical illness occur without any organic cause or pathology is referred to as:-

- a) Psychosomatic disorder
- b) Factitious disorder
- c) Somatoform disorder
- d) Dissociate disorder

11. The following statement regarding staff appraisal is FALSE

- a) Halo Effect is when the ratter assumes that if the person does well in several known areas, he or she will do well in all areas
- b) Problem distortion is when the ratter only recalls or uses recent data
- c) Central tendency effect is when the ratter marks everyone as average
- d) Ratter temperament effect is when the different ratters tend to score leniently or strictly

12. Which management theory is matched to the person who came up with it?

- a. Frederic Taylor- Principles and functions of management
- b. Henry Fayol-bureaucratic mode of management
- c. Mac Gregor- Theory X and Y
- d. Maslow- Principles of management

13. The following is **NOT** true regarding Strategic Plans

- a. Deal with specific resources and time constraints.
- b. Mainly developmental
- c. Developed from the major goals of the organization
- d. Developed by top management to guide the general direction of the company

14. The following are steps in staffing **EXCEPT**?

- a. Manpower planning, Recruitment ,Selection
- b. Orientation, selection, motivation
- c. Training and development, remuneration, manpower planning
- d. Performance appraisal, Placement , recruitment

15. Democratic leadership should **NOT** be used when

- a. The manager feels threatened by his type of leadership

- b. Staff safety is a critical concern
- c. Staff do only what is expected of them
- d. The manager can't afford mistakes

16. The advantages of decentralization in management include:

- a. Increased level of decision making and flexibility
- b. Quick and better decision making
- c. Flexibility of staff and decreased bureaucracy
- d. Reduced cost and avoids duplication of efforts

17. Theory Y in management emphasizes on

- a. The organizational goals
- b. Motivation
- c. Self esteem
- d. The goals of an individual

18. The following is not an element of control

- a. Establishing standards
- b. Procurement
- c. Measuring actual performance
- d. Corrective action

19. Staffing is **NOT** influenced by

- a. The need for nursing services coverage
- b. Staff qualifications
- c. Location of the health facility
- d. Organizational expectations

20. The following is not a reason for disciplining an employee

- a. Lack of understanding of the organizational rules
- b. Insubordination
- c. Not meeting laid down standards of performance
- d. Violating policies

PART II SHORT ANSWERS QUESTIONS (SAQs) 40 MARKS

1. State four (4) indications for electroconvulsive therapy (ECT) (4marks)

2. Outline three (3) specific nursing interventions for patients with each of the following conditions (6 marks)

- i) Obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD)
- ii) Post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD)

3. State the components of mental status examination. (5 marks)

4. Write short notes on Imipramine in reference to the following subheadings:-

- i) Class (1 mark)
- ii) Indications (2 marks)
- iii) Dosage (2 marks)

5. State five (5) purposes of performance appraisals (5 marks)

6. State five (5) guidelines to effective delegation (5 marks)

- 7. Define the following principles of management (3 marks)
 - a. Unity of direction
 - b. Unity of command
 - c. Scalar chain

8. State the steps followed in preparation of staff schedules (7 marks)

PART III (LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS) 20MRKS

1. Mr. Ekulu 37 yrs old is admitted in a psychiatric unit having been diagnosed to have psychosis related to substance abuse.

- a) State four (4) predisposing factors to substance abuse (4 mrks)
 - b) State two (2) differential diagnosis for psychosis related to substance abuse (2 marks)
 - c) Describe the management for Mr. Ekulu from admission till discharge (14 mrks)
2. You are the nurse in charge of Pwani Referral Hospital. The nurses in surgical ward are involved in a conflict which is affecting their productivity.
- a. Explain four(4) causes of conflict in an organization (4 marks)
 - b. State three(3) positive and three (3) negative consequences of organizational conflict (6 marks)
 - c. Describe the strategies you can use to manage the conflict (10marks)

END MODULE FOUR PAPER 4 EXAM

MARCH 2009 CLASS

PART ONE: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20MKS)

1. The following is NOT true about culture.
- a. It is transmitted from generation to generation.
 - b. It is preserved in literature and art
 - c. It is adapted
 - d. It is shared
2. The standards of behaviour maintained by a society are referred to as;
- a. Values
 - b. Beliefs
 - c. Norms
 - d. Sanctions

3. The following is NOT true about status
- a. One cannot have many statuses at the same time.
 - b. Status is socially defined
 - c. Status can be achieved or ascribed
 - d. Status is an element of a social structure
4. Social mobility;
- a. Depends on rules governing how people gain or keep their positions
 - b. Is limited in closed systems
 - c. Is the ranking of members of the society
 - d. Can be vertical or horizontal
5. Gradual change that occurs with very little human effort is referred to as;
- a. Evolution
 - b. Reform
 - c. Diffusion
 - d. Revolution
6. The following are appropriate skills of resolving a conflict **except**;
- a. Listening carefully
 - b. Looking for the other person's feelings
 - c. Looking for anger cues
 - d. Working out issues immediately they occur
7. A student will demonstrate achievement of an affective learning objective by;

- e) Performing wound dressing procedure
- f) Recalling information presented earlier
- g) Accepting the patient as an individual
- h) Restating information acquired earlier

8. Interviewing students before admission to a course is an example of;

- a. Formative evaluation
- b. Continuous evaluation
- c. Summative evaluation
- d. Diagnostic evaluation

9. The tool used to assess learning is referred to as;

- a. An examination
- b. A test
- c. An assessment
- d. An evaluation

10. Active verbs in learning objectives describe;

- a. Performance
- b. Criterion
- c. Condition
- d. Domain

11. In one lesson a teacher instructed students to use a model to practice insertion of a nasogastric tube. The method of teaching that the teacher used is;

- a. Snowballing
- b. Role-play

- c. Simulation
- d. Demonstration

12. During a health education session, a nurse noticed that the LCD projector she was using had a mechanical problem. Which phase of media use did the nurse omit?

- a. Selection
- b. Planning
- c. Previewing
- d. Evaluation

13. The correct sequence to follow when developing a task based curriculum development is?

- a. Job description, objective formulation, task analysis, situation analysis
- b. Situation analysis , task analysis, Job description, objective formulation,
- c. Situation analysis, job description, task analysis, objective formulation
- d. Objectives formulation, job description, task analysis, situation analysis

14. The introduction section in research should include;

- a. Background of the problem, study hypothesis, sampling method
- b. Purpose of the study, background of the study, literature review
- c. Purpose of the study, literature review, research questions
- d. Background of the problem, purpose of the study, research questions

15. In Longitudinal research design
- The researcher collects data using qualitative designs
 - Researcher looks back at phenomenon that occurred in the past
 - The researcher observes phenomenon at one point in time
 - The researcher observes changes in group over time
16. The logical order for a research report is;
- Abstract, title, introduction, literature review, methodology, results, discussion
 - Title, abstract, introduction, literature review, methodology, results, discussion
 - Introduction, title, abstract, literature review, methodology, results, discussion
 - Title, abstract, introduction, literature review, methodology, discussion, results
17. In quota sampling technique, the researcher:
- Purposively selects subjects to fit the groups identified
 - Uses cases that have the required information with respect to the study objectives
 - Uses identified subjects to name others that they know have required characteristics
 - Selects cases or subjects as they become available
18. Plagiarism in research means
- Mishandling of the information given to a researcher by subjects
 - A situation where a researcher takes data that has not actually been collected
 - Researcher refers to another person's work as theirs without acknowledging the author
 - Where a researcher forces clients to give information without prior consent
19. Action research is conducted with the primary intention of;
- Applying or testing a theory and evaluating its usefulness in solving problems
 - Solving a specific, immediate and significant problem
 - Deriving scientific knowledge to be used in finding solutions to problems
 - Collecting and analyzing data in order to make decisions
20. A variable that can be controlled by the researcher is the;
- Dependent variable
 - Extraneous variable
 - Independent variable
 - Outcome variable

PART TWO: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (40MKS)

- Define the following terms. (5mks)
 - Subculture
 - Counter culture
 - Culture shock
 - Ethnocentrism
 - Anomie
- State five (5) factors to consider when selecting teaching methods. (5mks)
- Explain five (5) ways you would use to teach attitudes. (5mks)

4. Explain the importance of using teaching aids. (5mks)
 5. State three (3) advantages of using focused group discussions in research (3 mks)
 6. List four (4) non-probability sampling methods (2 mks)
 7. Differentiate between primary and secondary literature sources (2 mks)
 8. Explain five (5) ethical principles required of a research study involving human subjects (10 marks)
 9. Outline three (3) components of a research proposal (3 marks)
- b. It cannot be based on professional experience
 - c. It must be testable within a reasonable time
 - d. It should be inconsistent with common sense

2. The following is a biased sampling method:
 - a. Cluster
 - b. Quota
 - c. Stratified
 - d. Systematic
3. The importance of pretesting the questionnaire is:
 - a. Vague questions can be revealed and rephrased
 - b. Comments by respondents can be ignored
 - c. Enhances the reliability of respondents
 - d. Deficiencies in respondents will be revealed

PART THREE: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (40MKS)

1. Socialization is a key aspect in sociology.
 - a. State three (3) types of socialization. (3mks)
 - b. State three (3) aims of socialization. (3mks)
 - c. Describe five (5) agents of socialization. (10mks)
 - d. Outline four (4) examples of total institutions in a society. (4mks)
2. Reviewing literature is mandatory when carrying out research.
 - a. Define literature review (1 mark)
 - b. Explain the purposes of literature review in nursing research (14 marks)
 - c. State five (5) limitations that may be encountered in literature review (5 marks)

4. The following are non biased words that can be used to express the purpose of a study:
 - a. Show, prove, compare
 - b. Determine, compare, prove
 - c. Test, compare, determine
 - d. Determine, prove, show
5. The methodology chapter of a proposal includes:
 - a. Design, data analysis, questionnaire
 - b. Questionnaire, design, sampling method
 - c. Sampling method, data analysis, questionnaire
 - d. Sampling method, design, data analysis

SEPTEMBER 2009 COLLEGE FINAL SUPPLEMENTARY PAPER 4

DATE: TUESDAY 15TH OCTOBER 2011

Multiple Choice Questions MCQ'S (20 Marks):

1. The following is a characteristic of a good hypothesis:
 - a. It should be stated clearly and in a lengthy paragraph

6. Management of epiglottitis in children includes:
 - a. Administration of oxygen in high concentration
 - b. Administration of oral antibiotics
 - c. Visualizing airway to assess extent of disease

- d. Encouraging mother to administer medication at home
7. A nurse is administering an injection of Vitamin K to a 30 day-old infant. Which of the following target areas is the most appropriate?
 - a. Gluteus maximus
 - b. Gluteus minimus
 - c. Vastus lateralis
 - d. Vastus medialis
 8. The following factor is the most important aspect of toilet training:
 - a. The age of the child
 - b. The child's ability to understand instruction.
 - c. The overall mental and physical abilities of the child.
 - d. Frequent attempts with positive reinforcement.
 9. A nurse is caring for an infant that has recently been diagnosed with a congenital heart defect. Which of the following clinical signs would most likely be present?
 - a. Slow pulse rate
 - b. Weight gain
 - c. Decreased systolic pressure
 - d. Irregular WBC lab values
 10. A toddler is 16 months old and has been recently admitted into the hospital. According to Erickson which of the following stages is the toddler in?
 - a. Trust versus mistrust
 - b. Initiative versus guilt
 - c. Autonomy versus shame
 - d. Intimacy versus isolation
 11. Parents are at the clinic with a child diagnosed with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder. Which group of characteristics would the nurse most likely observe in the waiting

room of the clinic? The child:

- a. Plays with children in the waiting room
 - b. Runs over and turns on the video player without listening to parents' directions
 - c. Constantly wiggles a leg when waiting to take a turn at the board game
 - d. Puts the toy truck back into the play box only after visiting with three other children and their parents
12. Adverse effects associated with carbamazepine include:
 - a. Aplastic anemia
 - b. Neural tube defects
 - c. Alopecia
 - d. Hypothyroidism
 13. The following statement describes the DSM-IV description of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD).
 - a. The traumatic event must be outside the range of human experience
 - b. The traumatic event must involve the threat of death or physical injury
 - c. The number of previous traumatic events does not influence the development of PTSD
 - d. Merely witnessing an assault on another person would not qualify as sufficient trauma
 14. On arrival for admission to a voluntary unit, a female client loudly announces: "Everyone kneel, you are in the presence of the Queen of England." This delusion is termed as:
 - a. Self-belief
 - b. Self-appreciation
 - c. Nihilistic
 - d. Grandeur

15. A client is to receive his first electro-convulsive treatment (ECT). He states, "I'm afraid because my roommate told me I'll forget everything and my memory will never return." What is the best response?
- Don't worry about it. You will get your memory back."
 - You may not experience memory loss, but you still need ECT to get better."
 - It may be best if you can't remember certain things."
 - There is memory loss, but it will return over a 2-3 week period
16. The client has been taking lithium carbonate as prescribed by his physician. While the client is taking this drug, the nurse should ensure that he has adequate intake of:
- Sodium
 - Iron
 - Iodine
 - Calcium
17. Knowledge is best taught by:
- Providing a role model
 - Providing experience
 - Arranging for practical session
 - Lecturing
18. Flipcharts are used for writing
- The main content of the lesson
 - Discussion points
 - Familiar terminologies
 - Drawing diagrams
19. The following is the second step during task based curriculum

development

- Job description
 - Task analysis
 - Situation analysis
 - Objectives formulation
20. A method of teaching where the teacher poses a question then allows students to give responses spontaneously and puts down all the points is:
- Snowballing
 - Brainstorming
 - Panel discussion
 - Large group discussion

Short Answer Questions (SAQ 40 marks)

- State three (3) characteristics of a true experiment in research (3 marks)
- Define the following terms used in research: (2 marks)
 - Reliability
 - Validity
- State four (4) research instruments used to collect information in research (4 marks)
- State four(4) primary sources of literature (4 marks)
- State four(4) signs and symptoms of croup in children (4 marks)
- State four(4) clinical manifestation of Downs syndrome in children (4 marks)
- List six(6) psychiatric emergencies (3 marks)
- State five (5) classifications of antidepressants (5 marks)
- State four(4) personality disorders (4 marks)
- State five reasons why students are evaluated. (5 marks)
- List the phases of using teaching aids (2 marks)

Long Answer Questions (LAQ 40 marks)

1. Anne, a five year old girl is brought into the emergency ward with status asthmaticus.
 - a. Define the term status asthmaticus (1 mark)
 - b. Explain the Pathophysiology of asthma (5 marks)
 - c. Explain the management of Ann till discharge. (14 marks)

2. Job is brought into the psychiatric hospital and diagnosed with schizophrenia.
 - a. Define the term schizophrenia (1 mark)
 - b. State five (5) clinical manifestations of schizophrenia (5 marks)
 - c. Explain the management of Job till discharge(14 marks)

END MODULE FOUR EXAMINATIONS MARCH 2010 CLASS

PART I: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20 Marks)

- 1) The inability or lack of incentive to make a decision or take action is:
 - a) Procrastination
 - b) Hurry sickness
 - c) Incompetence
 - d) Delegation

- 2) The leadership exercised because of the appointment to a higher position is referred to as:
 - a) Expert power
 - b) Referent power
 - c) Exclusive power
 - d) Reward power

- 3) This theory states that a person becomes a leader because he is born to be one:
 - a) Great man theory
 - b) Situation theory
 - c) Charismatic theory
 - d) Trait theory

- 4) Ms. Valencia is responsible to the number of personnel reporting to her. This principle refers to:
 - a) Span of control
 - b) Unity of command
 - c) Carrot and stick principle
 - d) Esprit d' corps

- 5) Which of the following statements refers to criteria in nursing care.
 - a) Agreed on level of nursing care
 - b) Characteristics used to measure the level of nursing care
 - c) Step-by-step guidelines
 - d) Statement which guide the group in decision making and problem solving

- 6) A student who believes he failed an exam because the teachers had set a difficult exam and not because he didn't study is using a defence mechanism of:-
 - a) Repression
 - b) Intellectualization
 - c) Introjection
 - d) Rationalisation

- 7) In somatoform disorders
 - a) Psychological factors affect one's physical condition
 - b) There are no significant abnormal findings on mental status examination
 - c) The major symptoms are physical
 - d) The patient's primary gain is attention and emotional support from other people.

- 8) Narcissistic personalities
 - a) Are overly preoccupied with a sense of self importance

- b) Have socially acceptable but provocative behaviour
 - c) Present with rapidly shifting shallow expression of emotions
 - d) Lack anxiety and guilt about harm done to others
- 9) The forms filled in a voluntary admission are:-
- a) MOH 613 and MOH 637
 - b) MOH 614 and MOH 615
 - c) MOH 616 and MOH 638
 - d) MOH 641 and MOH 614
- 10) Drug dependence occurs when:-
- a) An individual needs more and more of the substance in order to achieve the same effect
 - b) One uses the substance more often and in larger amounts than intended.
 - c) An individual uses a substance recurrently, resulting in failure to fulfil major role obligations.
 - d) An individual uses a substance in situations where they cannot be seen.
- 11) The following is not a component of a lesson plan?
- a) Objectives
 - b) Teaching media
 - c) Teaching method
 - d) Lesson number
- 12) Nurses are interviewed before being enrolled for the upgrading course. This is an example of;
- a) Formative evaluation
 - b) Summative evaluation
 - c) Diagnostic evaluation
 - d) Initiative evaluation
- 13) A peasant farmer's daughter becomes a pilot. This kind of social mobility is;
- a) Inter-generational horizontal social mobility
 - b) Intra-generational exchange social mobility
 - c) Inter-generational structural social mobility
 - d) Inter-generational vertical social mobility
- 14) Set induction includes the following **except**
- a) Introducing the topic
 - b) Stating the objectives
 - c) Recapping the main points
 - d) Reviewing the previous topic
- 15) Affective factors that may affect learning include;
- a) Personality, practice
 - b) Motivation, attitude
 - c) Student's previous knowledge, personality.
 - d) Development readiness, attitude.
- 16) Stating hypothesis in research involves;
- a) Asking a question about what the researcher wants to know about the outcome of the investigation
 - b) Making a broad statement about the research area and allowing participants to direct the investigation
 - c) Asking people and reading literature to decide on the areas to be included in the investigation
 - d) Making a statement of what the researcher thinks is going to be the outcome of the investigation
- 17) The variable that can be controlled by the researcher is called the
- a) Dependent variable
 - b) Extraneous variable
 - c) Independent variable
 - d) Outcome variable

- 18) If you participate in a research project as a part of the research team you;
- Have the responsibility for being aware of relevant research guidelines and codes of conduct
 - Do not have to concern yourself with ethical implications unless you are the principal investigator
 - Can defer to other team senior members if questioned about the ethical integrity of the research
 - Have the ethical responsibility of being aware only of your role and functions in the project
- 19) Probability sampling has the advantage of
- Being representative of the population
 - Allowing generalisation of the findings
 - Contributing to external validity
 - All of the above
- 20) The major means by which essential information is disseminated about a research project is through research;
- Article
 - Report
 - Proposal
 - Presentation

PART II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (40 Marks)

- Outline four(4) nursing care modalities (4 marks)
- Outline six(6) guidelines to effective delegation (6 marks)
- List six (6) symptoms of acute stress disorder (3 marks)
- List the six (6) phases of a crisis (3 marks)
- State the first four (4) axes used in DSMIV criteria of diagnosing mental illnesses (4marks)
- State three (3) agents of socialization. (3 marks)
- State three (3) components of educational objectives.(3 marks)
- State four (4) clinical teaching methods used in nursing. (4 marks)
- Explain five (5) ethical principles in research (5 marks)

- 10) State five (5) disadvantages of observation as a data collection method (5 marks)

PART III: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (40 Marks)

- Well managed conflict leads to organizational development.
 - Define the term conflict (2 marks)
 - Outline five (5) causes of conflict in an organization (5 marks)
 - Explain the strategies you will use to manage conflict in the hospital so that the conflict leads to organizational development. (13 marks)
- Mr Waltz 45yrs old is admitted in a psychiatric unit with a diagnosis of anxiety disorder after witnessing thugs rape his elderly mother 4 months ago.
 - State four (4) clinical features Mr Waltz may present with (4 marks)
 - Describe the specific management for Mr. Waltz from admission till discharge (14 marks)
 - State any two (2) nursing diagnosis for a patient with an anxiety disorder (2 marks)

March 2010 Class

College Final Paper 4 Supplementary Exam

PART ONE: Multiple Choice Questions.

- A student will demonstrate achievement of an affective learning objective by;
 - Performing wound dressing procedure
 - Recalling information presented earlier
 - Accepting the patient as an individual
 - Restating information acquired earlier
- The correct order of the learning process is;
 - Attention, perception, acquisition, retention, transfer
 - Perception, attention, acquisition, retention, transfer

- c. Acquisition, perception, retention, attention, transfer
 - d. Attention, acquisition, perception, retention, transfer
23. The following are characteristics of adult learning;
- a. Require active participation and there should be no repetition.
 - b. Require external motivation and relevant content.
 - c. Require individualisation and internal motivation
 - d. Require individualisation and repetition should be avoided
24. In one lesson a teacher instructed students to use models to practice catheterization. This method of teaching is?
- a. Snowballing
 - b. Role-play
 - c. Simulation
 - d. Demonstration
25. The role of stimulus Variation in an instruction forum is to:-
- a. Excite the learners to like the subject.
 - b. Help improve the learner's concentration.
 - c. Assist the learners remember all learning activities.
 - d. Entertain and stimulate the eagerness to learn.
26. When teaching a patient on insulin self administration, a nurse noticed that the needle was broken. Which phase of media use did the nurse omit?
- a. Selection
 - b. Planning
 - c. Previewing
 - d. Evaluation
27. Hawthorne effect in research means;
- a. People behave differently when they know they are being watched.
 - b. The researcher getting involved in the activities s/he is observing.
 - c. The researcher doing something/intervention to the subjects.
 - d. The ability to produce same results using same circumstances.
28. The main difference between an experiment and a quasi experiment is that, in quasi experiment;
- a. There is a control group
 - b. There is no randomization
 - c. There is no manipulation
 - d. There is a treatment group
29. The type of research where a group of subjects with similar qualities are studied over a period of time is referred to as;
- a. Action study
 - b. Cross sectional study
 - c. Cohort study
 - d. Correlational study
30. The following best defines a hypothesis;
- a. Tentative statements of the expected relationships between variables.
 - b. Clear, concise, declarative statement expressed to direct the study.
 - c. An issue that requires solution
 - d. A measurable characteristic that assumes different values
31. The way people behave and believe can best be investigated using:-
- a. Quantitative research design
 - b. Experimental design
 - c. Qualitative research design

- d. Descriptive research design
32. Pilot studies are carried out to;
- a. Give the researcher good experience, evaluate the procedure for data analysis.
 - b. Determine resources required for a study, to influenced policy change.
 - c. Evaluate the research assistants, answer the research questions
 - d. Determine the feasibility of the study, make recommendations to various stakeholders.
33. The fluid requirements in an infant are mainly determined by:-
- a. Insensible losses and urine losses.
 - b. Stool output and insensible losses.
 - c. Nasogastric and urine output.
 - d. Nasogastric and insensible losses.
34. The common complications associated with kerosene inhalation are:-
- a. Hypoxia, bacterial pneumonia and emphysema.
 - b. Bronchospasms, CNS depression and gastritis.
 - c. Gastritis, respiratory distress and hypoxia.
 - d. Alveolar haemorrhage, emphysema and anaemia.
35. Indicate whether the following statements are **True or False** on the answer sheet provided.
- a. Incubation period for Rotavirus is 24-48hrs.
 - b. Neutropenia is the commonest manifestation for acute myeloid leukemia in children.
36. The general danger signs in a sick child include:-
- a. Vomiting, anaemia and restlessness.
 - b. Lethargy, convulsions and not breastfeeding.
 - c. Poor feeding, lethargy and anaemia.

- d. Irritability, unconsciousness and apathy.
37. In group therapy:-
- a. The facilitator plays a passive role
 - b. The focus is on the “here and now”
 - c. Laughter and joking should be avoided
 - d. Role-playing is discouraged
38. An IQ level of 50-55 to approximately 70 is referred to as;-
- a. Moderate mental retardation.
 - b. Mild mental retardation.
 - c. Severe mental retardation.
 - d. Profound mental retardation.
39. Selective serotonin re-uptake inhibitors (SSRIs) include:-
- a. Fluoxetine, Sertraline and paroxetine.
 - b. Amitryptiline, imipramine and prozac
 - c. Sodium valproate, lorgactil and Fluoxetine.
 - d. Haloperidol, promethazine and Lithium bicarbonate.
40. The following are forms of supportive psychotherapy;-
- a. Psychodrama, Ventilation and milieu therapy
 - b. Persuasion, ventilation and reassurance
 - c. Re-education, psychodrama and group therapy
 - d. Milieu therapy, group therapy and Persuasion

PART TWO: Short Answer Questions (40mks)

1. State five (5) reasons why nurses carry out research. (5mks)
2. Outline five (5) sampling techniques. (5mks)
3. Explain five (5) microteaching skills. (5mks)
4. State five (5) ways of enhancing mastery in learning. (5mks)
5. Draw and label a diagram illustrating the formation and flow of CSF. (5mks)
6. Outline five (5) specific interventions for a child with complicated measles (5mks).

7. State five (5) roles of a nurse in post ECT care. (5mks)
8. Outline five (5) Behavioural therapy techniques. (5mks)

PART THREE: Long Answer Questions (40mks)

1. Master B is admitted in the paediatric ward in 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. It is the responsibility of a community psychiatry Nurse to ensure that society consists of therapeutic communities.
 - a. Define community psychiatric nursing. (1mk)
 - b. State four (4) elements of a therapeutic community. (4mks)
 - c. Explain the role of a psychiatric nurse to ensure there is a therapeutic community. (15mks)

END MODULE FOUR EXAMINATION EXAM

FRIDAY 14TH AUGUST 2012

PART ONE: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION (20MKS)

1. After a session on complications of diabetes mellitus, a nurse gave the patients a test on complications of pneumonia. This test lacked;
 - a. Validity
 - b. Reliability
 - c. Objectivity
 - d. Differentiality

2. The best approach for developing a curriculum for community health workers is;
 - a. Competency based approach

3. The correct order of the learning process is;
 - a. Perception, attention, acquisition, retention, transfer
 - b. Attention, perception, acquisition, retention, transfer
 - c. Perception, Acquisition, , retention, attention, transfer
 - d. Attention, acquisition, perception, retention, transfer

4. Feedback is most helpful in learning when:-
 - a. It is prompt, objective and complies with standards.
 - b. It is requested by student, is objective and improves standards.
 - c. It is prompt, is requested by student and subjective.
 - d. It is subjective, prompt and complies with standards

5. The objectives that can be best achieved through lecturing are in;
 - a. Psychomotor domain
 - b. Cognitive domain
 - c. Affective domain
 - d. Comprehension domain

6. The following is a barrier to upward communication in an organisation;
 - a. Manager may withhold information.
 - b. The employee may fail to understand the message.
 - c. Employees may get information not relevant to their needs
 - d. Employees feel the management is not interested in their ideas

7. Managerial roles include;
 - a. Planning, controlling and staffing
 - b. Planning, negotiating and liaising

- c. Organising, planning, monitoring
 - d. Resource allocation, negotiating, monitoring
8. The following theorist emphasised on the use of rules, regulations and policies to govern employees.
- a. Frederic Taylor
 - b. Max Weber
 - c. Henri Fayol
 - d. Douglas McGregor
9. Indicate whether the following statements are **true or false**.
- a. Job applications can be done via mobile phone text messages.
 - b. An average C.V should be at least 5 pages.
10. Principles of customer care that you can utilize include;
- a. Understanding what you do, ensuring you are compensated for what you do
 - b. Finishing your tasks, being happy with your job
 - c. Understanding your customer needs, Ensuring division of labour
 - d. Being hospitable, proper time management
11. Schneiderian first rank symptoms for schizophrenia include
- i. Thought insertion, auditory hallucinations and delusional perception
 - j. Thought broadcasting, passivity phenomena and personal neglect
 - k. Personal neglect, automatism and thought echo
 - l. Thought insertion, echolalia and delusional perception
12. Major tranquilizers
- a. Have antipsychotic effects
 - b. Are commonly indicated in management of manic episodes
 - c. Are used to prevent extrapyramidal side effects
 - d. They cause muscles relaxation
13. In supportive psychotherapy, the therapist:-
- a. Probes into the past of the client
 - b. Makes use of persuasion and reassurance techniques
 - c. Plays a facilitation role
 - d. Makes use of role plays to help members develop insight.
14. In delirium tremens, the psychiatric nurse should:-
- a. Reduce lighting, administer IV fluids and limit interpersonal interaction with the client
 - b. Limit oral feeding, ensure good lighting and withdraw any antipsychotics
 - c. Reassure the patient, observe for convulsions and encourage ambulation
 - d. Discourage any movements, withdraw any antidepressants and reassure the client
15. In drug dependence syndrome, there is:-
- a. Reduced compulsion to take a substance
 - b. Increased anhedonia
 - c. Substance tolerance
 - d. Neglect of alternative pleasures
16. Young people are expected to respect the elderly in most African societies. This is an example of;
- a. More
 - b. Positive sanction
 - c. Folkway
 - d. Anomie
17. Social stratification is;

- a. Moving up and down the social strata.
- b. Ranking of members of a society.
- c. Power structure in a society.
- d. One's position in the society

18. Ascribed status includes being;

- a. A politician
- b. An elderly
- c. A businessman
- d. A nurse

19. The following are elements of an advocacy objective

- a. Policy actor, the advocates, timeline
- b. Policy action, the advocates, budget
- c. Policy actor, policy action, timeline
- d. Resources, advocacy issue, networks

20. In advocacy, a constituency refers to;

- a. The people in positions of authority
- b. The champions who lead the advocacy process
- c. The persons affected by the advocacy issue
- d. The networks formed to advocate for change

PART TWO: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (40MKS)

1. Explain five (5) factors to consider while selecting a teaching aid. (5mks)
2. State five (5) components of a lesson plan. (5mks)
3. Outline the steps of the disciplinary process. (7mks)
4. Outline the three (3) steps of overcoming resistance to change in an organisation. (3mks)
5. List four (4) characteristics of entrepreneurs. (2mks)
6. List six (6) indications for electroconvulsive therapy (3mks)

7. Outline four (4) roles of a nurse for a patient with an anxiety disorder (4mks)
8. State three (3) specific interventions for a patient suffering from alcoholism (3mks)
9. State five (5) effects of culture on health (3mks)
10. List the first six (6) steps in the advocacy process (3mks)

PART THREE: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (40MKS)

1. Performance appraisal should be done for every employee.
 - a. State five (5) benefits of Performance appraisal.(5mks)
 - b. List two performance appraisal techniques. (1mks)
 - c. Describe seven (7) rating errors that can occur during performance appraisal. (14mks)
2. Mr. Quoi 40 years old is admitted in a psychiatric unit and is diagnosed to have Bipolar I, manic episode disorder.
 - a. State four (4) clinical features Mr. Quoi may have presented with according to DSMIV criteria (4mks)
 - b. Describe the management for Mr. Quoi from admission till discharge (15mks)
 - c. List two (2) differential diagnosis for Mr.Quoi (1mks)

AMREF VIRTUAL TRAINING SCHOOL

KRCHN UPGRADING PROGRAMME

MARCH 2013 CLASS

PART I: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)

1. Social norms are;
 - a. Creative activities such as gardening and craft work
 - b. The symbolic representation of social groups in the mass media
 - c. Religious beliefs about how the world ought to be
 - d. Rules and expectations about interaction that regulates social life.
2. Socialization is;

- a. The formation of an attachment bond between an infant and its care giver.
 - b. A tendency of social theorists to explain everything in terms of social causes
 - c. The process of becoming part of a society by learning its values
 - d. The process of enjoying the company of other people
3. Nurses have a code of conduct that is unique to nurses but in line with society values and norms. This is an example of:-
- a. Ido-culture
 - b. Counter culture
 - c. Sub culture
 - d. Real culture
4. A social stratum is;
- a. A level in the social hierarchy, comprising people with shared life chances
 - b. A methodological tool used to identify a person's social class
 - c. The boundary between two levels of social hierarchy
 - d. A symbol of status, used to differentiate between social classes
5. Internal participants in curriculum development may include;
- a. Community, donors, teachers
 - b. Teachers, accrediting institutions, employers
 - c. Employers, government, business community
 - d. Students, religious institutions, parents
6. "By the end of the session, the learners will be able to prepare oral rehydration solution correctly". Which domain does this objective belong?
- a. Cognitive
 - b. Affective
 - c. Psychomotor
 - d. Demonstration
7. Factors to consider when selecting an instructional method do **NOT** include;
- a. Time available
 - b. Students characteristics
 - c. Teacher's expertise
 - d. Common practice
8. Learning takes place faster when:-
- a. Students copy notes as the lecture is being presented
 - b. The teacher keeps repeating points covered
 - c. Students are given short breaks in between the lessons to absorb content taught
 - d. The teacher minimises the time taken to share experiences during a lesson
9. The managerial role in which a manager act as an initiator of controlled change in the organization is referred to as:
- a. Informational role
 - b. Decision role
 - c. Interpersonal role
 - d. Intellectual role
10. Kenya's Vision 2030 is an example of:
- a. Operational plan
 - b. Strategic plan
 - c. Policy direction plan
 - d. Visionary plan
11. Unity of command means :-
- a. The systematic reporting ranging from the ultimate authority at the top to the worker with least authority

- b. One being in charge of a group that he/she can effectively supervise in terms of numbers
 - c. That the employee in an organization or department should receive orders from one superior only.
 - d. Having all standards and policies in an organization addressing issues harmoniously and implicitly
12. The function of management that involves measuring the performance of employees to ensure that planned objectives of an organization are achieved is:
- a. Directing
 - b. Controlling
 - c. Authority
 - d. Staffing
13. The most important factor that determine employee's acceptance to change is;
- a. Introducing change in piece meal
 - b. Explaining to the employees that change is necessary
 - c. Attaching incentives to acceptance to change
 - d. Improving personal relationships between the supervisor and employee.
14. Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) mainly presents with,
- a. Inattention, impulsivity and sleepwalking
 - b. Hyperactivity, Impulsivity and inattention
 - c. Ambivalence, restlessness and Tic disorders
 - d. Inattention, early awakening and binge eating
15. Becoming increasingly temperamental with explosive outbursts after a job loss is characteristic of,
- a. Situational/dispositional crisis
 - b. Adventitious/social crisis
 - c. Maturational/developmental crisis
 - d. Psychopathological crisis
16. In involuntary admission,;
- a. A psychiatrist has determined the clients' behavior is irrational
 - b. The client exhibits behavior that is a threat to self or society
 - c. The client is unable to manage the affairs necessary for daily life
 - d. The client has broken a law
17. In mild mental retardation (MR) there is,
- a. IQ of 50-70, the child is educable and can live independently
 - b. IQ is 35-50, the child is trainable and only speaks few words
 - c. IQ is 20-34, child is unable to have structured living but is trainable
 - d. IQ is below 20, child unable to relate verbally but can live independently
18. The appropriate treatment approach for a lady who fears dogs is,
- a. Systematic desensitization.
 - b. Milieu therapy
 - c. Aversive therapy
 - d. Reactive Emotive Behavior Therapy (REBT)
19. Advocacy issues in nursing include:-
- a. Lack of drugs, staff shortages, accessibility of health services
 - b. Adult education, rural electrification, transfer of indisciplined nurses
 - c. Nurses' remuneration, stopping grapevine communication, litigation in malpractice
 - d. Reduction of fuel prices, circumcision for boys, obligatory BTL for HIV positive women
20. Entrepreneurship spirit is influenced by:-
- a. Culture, motivation, environment
 - b. Goals, rate of return on investment, personal traits

- c. Legal requirements, culture, goals
- d. Competition, individual affluence, personal traits

PART II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)

1. State five (5) functions of education social system. (5 marks)
2. State four(4) advantages of planning for teaching (4 marks)
3. Explain six (6) principles of learning (6 marks)
4. Outline four (4) characteristics of the bureaucratic model according to Max Weber (4 marks)
5. Outline six (6) factors that affect staffing. (6 marks)
6. State four (4) characteristics of psychotropic drugs. (4 marks)
7. Explain three (3) specific roles of a nurse in management of a patient with Bipolar I mood disorder. (3 marks)
8. Outline any three (3) specific nursing interventions for a patient with dementia. (3 marks)
9. State five (5) skills needed for a successful entrepreneurship. (5 marks)

PART III: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)

1. Nurse managers are actively involved in the principle of delegation in their workplace
 - a. Explain the three (3) factors involved in the delegation process (6 marks)
 - b. Describe the process of delegation (12 marks)
 - c. State two (2) advantages of delegation to a manager (2 marks)
2. Mrs, Y. 45yrs old is admitted in a psychiatric unit with history of having attempted suicide.
 - a. Describe the assessment you will carry out to classify the "suicide risk" for Mrs. Y. (7 marks)
 - b. State three (3) predisposing factors to suicide (3 Marks)
 - c. Describe the management for Mrs. Y for the first 72hrs (10 marks)

SEPTEMBER 2012 CLASS

SUPPLEMENTARY/SPECIAL COLLEGE FINAL EXAMINATIONS

PAPER FOUR

Part 1: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) 20 marks

1. The extent to which a research tool measures what it is intended to measure is;
 - a) Correlation
 - b) Validity
 - c) Inference
 - d) Reliability
2. Plagiarism in research means
 - a) Researcher refers to another person's work as theirs without acknowledging the author
 - b) Researcher quotes the exact words of another author and gives a reference
 - c) Freely sharing of the information given to a researcher by subjects
 - d) Where a researcher forces clients to give information without prior consent
3. A phenomenon whereby individuals improve or modify an aspect of their behavior in response to their awareness of being observed is:
 - a) Bias
 - b) Confounder effect
 - c) Hawthorne effect
 - d) Triangulation
4. Research variable that depicts the effects of manipulation is;
 - a) Dependent variable
 - b) Independent variable
 - c) Extraneous variable
 - d) Demographic variable
5. Non-probability sampling techniques include;
 - a) Snow ball, convenience, systematic and quota
 - b) Systematic, simple random, quota and cluster s

- c) Quota, convenience, purposive and snowball
d) Quota, accidental, cluster and snow ball
6. Innovative teaching methods include;
- Lecture, drama, small group tutorials
 - Computer aided education, self-directed learning, problem based learning
 - Problem based learning, simulations, small group discussions
 - Small group discussions, small group tutorials, problem based learning
7. The best method to teach attitude is;
- Simulation
 - Role modeling
 - Seminars
 - Symposium
8. At the end of Enrolled Nurse -to- Kenya Registered Community Health Nursing upgrading course, the learner sits for a college final examination. This is an example of;
- Formative evaluation
 - Diagnostic evaluation
 - Progressive evaluation
 - Summative evaluation
9. The following is a level of affective domain in learning
- Characterizing
 - Evaluation
 - Synthesis
 - Application
10. The cognitive domain of learning;
- Embraces the development of motor skills and attitudes
 - Embraces the intellectual abilities of memory and reasoning
 - Emphasizes emotional qualities and feelings
 - Emphasizes the development of attitudes and memory
11. In IMCI plan C, intravenous rehydration of a child who is 1-2 years involves administering;
- Ringers lactate 50ml/Kg body weight in first 30 minutes
 - Normal saline 100ml/kg in first hour
 - Ringers Lactate 30ml/kg in the first 30 minutes
 - Normal saline 70ml/kg in the first hour
12. Indicate whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F) on the foalcap.
- Zinc is administered in a child with diarrhea due to its anti-peristalsis effect.
 - Choking (co or on) in a six months old is managed using Heimlich maneuver
13. Hemophilia A;
- Is caused by deficient or nonfunctional factor IX
 - Is common in females more than males
 - Is inherited as Y-linked recessive trait.
 - Presents with normal platelet function and bleeding time.
14. Rupture of the appendix in a child is manifested by;
- Rebound tenderness, severe frank pain
 - Sudden cessation of pain, rigidity over the entire abdomen
 - Decreased bowel sounds, sudden severe pain
 - Rigidity over the entire abdomen, rebound tenderness
15. Salbutamol (Ventolin) causes bronchodilation in children with asthma by ;
- Inhibiting adrenergic receptors
 - Stimulating adrenergic receptors
 - Inhibiting histamine receptors

- d) Stimulating histamine receptors
16. A person who obtains sexual satisfaction by wearing clothes of the opposite gender is suffers from;
- Sexual fetishism
 - Voyeurism
 - Transvestic fetishism
 - Frotteurism
17. Negative symptoms of schizophrenia include;
- Hallucinations, delusions, disorganized behavior
 - Anhedonia, flat affect, avolition
 - Alogia, hallucinations, thought broadcasting
 - Neologisms, alogia, avolition
18. People who exhibit emotional coldness and indifference to praise or criticism have;
- Schizotypal personality disorder
 - Obsessive compulsive disorder
 - Bipolar I disorder
 - Schizoid personality disorder
19. Selective Serotonin Re-Uptake inhibitors (SSRIs) include;
- Fluoxetine (Prozac)
 - Amitriptyline (Tryptanol)
 - Carbamazepine (Tegretol)
 - Valproic acid (Depacon)
20. Electroconvulsive therapy (ECT) is highly effective treatment for;
- Schizophrenia with negative symptoms
 - Hypochondriasis
 - Depression
 - Delusional disorders

Part II. Short Answer Questions (SAQs) 40 marks

- State five (5) ethical principles employed in research
(5marks)
- Explain five barriers to nursing research
(5 marks)

- State any five (5) principles of learning
(5marks)
- State five (5) advantages of using teaching aids while teaching
(5marks)
- State five (5) specific nursing interventions following cleft lip repair.
(5 marks)
- Outline five (5) clinical manifestations of acute glomerulonephritis.
(5 marks)
- State five (5) specific interventions for posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) (5marks)
- Explain five (5) manifestations of impaired thought process (5marks)

Part III. Long Answer Question (LAQs) 40 marks

- Master P is admitted in a pediatric ward with a diagnosis of type I diabetes mellitus.
 - State three (3) factors associated with diabetes type I
(3 marks)
 - Describe the pathophysiology of type I diabetes mellitus.
(5 marks)
 - Describe the specific nursing management of Master P from admission to discharge.
- Mr. T a 36 year old man is admitted in a psychiatric unit with alcohol withdrawal symptoms
 - List six (6) risk factors for substance abuse
(3marks)
 - State five (5) characteristics of substance dependence syndrome
(5marks)
 - Describe the management you would give to Mr. T from admission to discharge (12marks)

MARCH 2012 CLASS

PART ONE: Multiple Choice Questions

1. Mr. J believes cultural beliefs and practices form his community are superior to those of other communities. This is an example of;
 - a. Tribalism
 - b. Anomie
 - c. Ethnocentrism
 - d. Cultural relativism
2. Enforcing of norms is referred to as;
 - a. Socialization
 - b. Social change
 - c. Social control
 - d. Sanctioning
3. The most important agent of socialization is;
 - a. School
 - b. Family
 - c. Peers
 - d. Mass media
4. Consanguinity refers to;
 - a. A bond of blood or marriage which binds people together in group.
 - b. Society recognized sexual relationships between two individuals
 - c. A bond of marriage which binds people together in group.
 - d. A bond of blood which binds people together in group.
5. Lecture method of teaching;
 - a. Cannot be used with illiterate learners.
 - b. Is only effective with large group of learners
 - c. Is not learner-oriented
 - d. Is time consuming
6. Institutional purposes of evaluation include;
 - a. Motivating learners, predicting learner's future performance
 - b. Selecting students for higher courses, research
 - c. Categorizing students, research
 - d. Motivating learners, Selecting students for higher courses
7. Approach to curriculum development in which related subjects are combined together in a unit is referred to as;
 - a. Subject centered
 - b. Integrated
 - c. Comprehensive
 - d. Incorporated
8. Time limit in educational objectives describes;
 - a. Characteristics of the objective
 - b. The performance indicator
 - c. Criterion
 - d. Condition
9. Humanistic theories of learning include;
 - a. B.S Bloom
 - b. Gestalt
 - c. Carl Rogers
 - d. B.F Skinner
10. The four rights of delegation of duty in management are;
 - a. Task, communication, time, feedback
 - b. Person, task, time, feedback
 - c. Task, time, person, communication
 - d. Task, person, communication, feedback
11. The advantages of decentralization in management include;
 - a. Increased level of decision making and flexibility
 - b. Quick and better decision making
 - c. Flexibility of staff and decreased bureaucracy
 - d. Reduced cost and avoids duplication of efforts
12. The sequence of the planning process is;
 - a. Setting goals, assessment, implementation, evaluation
 - b. Assessment, setting goals, implementation, evaluation
 - c. Assessment, implementation, setting goals, evaluation
 - d. Setting goals, implementation, assessment, evaluation
13. A nurse manager who emphasizes on rules in an institution utilizes management theory by;

- a. Max Weber
 - b. Fredrick Taylor
 - c. Henley Fayol
 - d. Abraham Maslow
14. Feedback to subordinate from nurse managers Should be;
- a. Given in private always
 - b. Done daily
 - c. Both objective and subjective
 - d. Negative comments last.
15. Decision making is best described as the process used to;
- a. Solve problems
 - b. Reflect on a certain situation
 - c. Generate ideas
 - d. Choose between alternatives
16. The main feature to assess for in a patient with major depression in axis I is;
- a. Sleep disturbance
 - b. Feelings of worthlessness
 - c. Difficulty with concentration
 - d. Suicidal ideation
17. Dysthymia is;
- a. A less severe chronic depression
 - b. Diagnosed when a client has had a depressed mood for 2 weeks
 - c. Is best treated using electroconvulsive therapy
 - d. Common among adolescents and is identified through psychoanalysis
18. The appropriate nursing diagnosis for a patient who claims that she hears God's voice telling her she has sinned and needs to be punished severely is;
- a. Disturbed sensory perception related to guilt as evidenced by auditory hallucinations
 - b. Social isolation related to mistrust, as evidenced by withdrawal behavior
 - c. Disturbed thought process related to increased anxiety as evidenced by delusional thinking

- d. Impaired verbal communication related to disordered thinking as evidenced by loose associations
19. The nurse should advise family members with a patient on imipramine (a tricyclic antidepressant) to;
- a. Ensure he eats a high fiber diet
 - b. Expect full therapeutic effects after 2-4 weeks
 - c. Avoid basking on the sun to reduce hypersensitivity reactions
 - d. Avoid diet with lots of fats
20. Post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD);
- a. Is a form of malingering
 - b. Can occur anytime after a traumatic event
 - c. Is considered chronic if it exceeds 6 months
 - d. Complicates to repetitive, intentional behavior patterns

PART TWO: Short Answer Questions (40 marks)

1. State five (5) functions of religion in the society. (5marks)
2. List six (6) factors that influence social mobility. (3marks)
3. Describe the learning process. (5marks)
4. State five (5) factors to consider when selecting instruction media (teaching aids).(5 marks)
5. State three (3) types of conflicts (3 marks)
6. Outline five (5) principles of time management (5 marks)
7. List four (4) factors that affect staffing (2 marks)
8. Describe the procedure for an involuntary admission in a psychiatry institution (5 marks)
9. List four (4) clinical features associated with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (2 marks)
10. Outline the stages/phases of drug addiction (5 marks)

PART THREE: Long Answer Questions (20 marks)

1. As a middle level manager at your facility, you have been tasked with organizing for patient care
 - a. Explain five (5) models of nursing care delivery (10 marks)
 - b. Describe how you will use the principles of management to organize nursing care delivery (10 marks)

2. Mr. Kurr 45yrs old is develops delirium tremens in a health facility and is admitted for management;
- List four (4) causes of Mr. Kurr's condition (2 marks)
 - Describe the specific management for Mr. Kurr (15 marks)
 - State any three (3) nursing diagnosis for Mr. Kurr (3 marks)

KENYATTA UNIVERSITY FQE PAEDIATRICS JUNE 2010

- The following are true of Infective Endocarditis
 - Never occurs in previously unhealthy heart F
 - Commonly caused by a bacteria T
 - Commonly caused by a virus F
 - Prophylactic benzathine penicillin is necessary for prevention T
 - Is associated with vegetation of the valves T
 - The following are presentations of Wilms' Tumour (Nephroblastoma)
 - Low grade intermittent fever F
 - Haematuria F
 - Hypertension T
 - Obesity F
 - Abdominal mass T
- 3 Concerning febrile convulsions:
- It always follows some focus of infection T
 - Fever is not necessary to make the diagnosis F
 - It occurs before 6 months and after 6 years T
 - There is always a history of head injury F
 - Are caused by low blood sugar F
- Metabolic disorders causing coma in children include
 - Hypoglycaemia T
 - Dehydration T
 - Meningitis F
 - Alcohol T
 - Malaria F

- The following symptoms may suggest meningitis
 - Sudden change in behavior T
 - Positive Kernig's sign T
 - Neck pain T
 - Headache T
 - Fever T
- The following are causes of cerebral palsy
 - Intracranial haemorrhage T
 - Prematurity T
 - Meningitis T
 - Birth asphyxia T
 - Intrauterine growth retardation T
- In epilepsy
 - Violent muscular activity should not be restrained T
 - Metabolic disorders and intoxication must be excluded T
 - Intravenous access is optional in status epilepticus F
 - Long term treatment may be similar to that of complex convulsions T
 - Phenobarbitone 10-20mg/kg in divided doses may be used T
- Concerning acute childhood diarrhoea
 - Antibiotics are always indicated in its treatment F
 - Is mostly viral in origin T
 - Kaolin solution is recommended in its management F
 - Is most common below the age of one year F
 - Convulsions are common T
- The management of acute diarrhoea with no dehydration include
 - 75mls/kg of ORS over 4hrs T
 - 10mls/kg of ORS after each bout of diarrhea T
 - Zinc sulphate in children younger than 6 months T

- D. Sustained breast feeding and intake of other fluids T
 - E. Intravenous fluids for all those with very frequent loose motions even if not severely dehydrated F
10. Infants of diabetic mothers have the following associated problems
- A. Low birth weight F
 - B. Respiratory distress syndrome T
 - C. Large for gestational age T
 - D. Neonatal jaundice T
 - E. Anaemia T
11. The following are relevant investigations performed on a child with meningitis:
- A. Random blood sugar T
 - B. Full haemogram T
 - C. Cerebrospinal fluid microscopy T
 - D. Cryptococcal antigen test T
 - E. Blood cultures T
12. Mwanahamisi is a three year old child brought by the mother in out patient department with a history of diarrhea and vomiting. She has passed more than ten motions of loose, mucoid and blood stained stools. Her mother has given her a lot of plain water while at home. The following is true about her.
- A. May develop hypernatraemia T
 - B. May develop hyponatraemia F
 - C. May develop hypokalaemia T
 - D. *Gardia lambilia* is a likely causative organism T
 - E. Trophozoites of *Entamoeba histolytica* are likely to be found on stool examination T
13. The following are clinical prognostic indicators in perinatal asphyxia
- A. Low APGAR score T
 - B. Severity of neurological syndrome T
 - C. Additional organ complications T
 - D. Poor socioeconomic status F
 - E. Birthweight of baby T
14. The following are established risk factors for neonatal sepsis
- A. Low birth weight T
 - B. Prolonged rupture of membranes T
 - C. Presence of neural tube defects T
 - D. Omphalitis T
 - E. Low socioeconomic status T
15. The following vaccines can be given to symptomatic HIV +ve babies
- A. Pentavalent T
 - B. Measles F
 - C. Yellow fever F
 - D. Hepatitis B F
 - E. Tetanus Toxoid T
16. Major criteria in the Jones system for the Acute Rheumatic Fever include
- A. Migratory Polyarthritits T
 - B. Carditis T
 - C. Sydenhan's chorea T
 - D. Erythema nodosum F
 - E. Subcutaneous nodules T
17. Anita is two years old, has had five episodes of admission since birth and usually presents with difficulty in breathing. Respiratory examination reveals a very dyspnoenic child. The following may be true of her condition
- A. Tuberculosis is a differential diagnosis T
 - B. She is an Infant of Diabetic mother F

- C. The condition may complicate to pulmonary hypertension T
 - D. Ventricular septal defect is a likely diagnosis T
 - E. Definitely she has a misdiagnosed pneumonia F
18. Heavy proteinuria is indicative of
- A. Protein energy malnutrition F
 - B. Chronic renal failure F
 - C. Nephrotic syndrome T
 - D. Pyelonephritis F
 - E. Juvenile Diabetes Mellitus F
21. About circulatory changes in a newborn
- A. Umbilical circulation ceases 48 hours after birth F
 - B. Ductus venosus close shortly before birth F
 - C. Right atrial pressure increases T
 - D. Partial pressure of oxygen in the lungs decreases considerably T
 - E. Foramen Ovale remain open for a few days after birth T
22. In the Immunization of the HIV positive child
- A. Routinely given all appropriate vaccines according to the national EPI programme schedule F
 - B. Only suspected cases should not be immunized F
 - C. BCG should not be given in symptomatic cases T
 - D. All live attenuated cases are contraindicated in symptomatic cases T
 - E. Yellow fever vaccine is absolutely contraindicated regardless of status F
23. About vitamins
- A. Retinol is a source of vitamin A mostly from animals T
 - B. Vitamin A deficiency decreases the severity of measles F
 - C. Children may present with rosary in Ricketts T
 - D. Megaloblastic anaemia is a complication that results due folic acid deficiency T
- E. Iron deficiency anaemia is a complication that may result from deficiency of ascorbic acid T
24. Indication that a vaccine has lost potency include
- A. When a baby develops tuberculosis after BCG F
 - B. When there is formation of sediments after reconstitution T
 - C. When the monitor cards change colour T
 - D. When vaccine vials are exposed for 5 minutes to room temperature F
 - E. When a child develops paralysis after administration of oral polio vaccine F
25. In a 10 year old boy with severe status asthmaticus the following drugs are of much help
- A. Intravenous steroid T
 - B. Parenteral antibiotics F
 - C. Intravenous diazepam F
 - D. Subcutaneously Epinehrine T
 - E. Salbutamol through nebulization T
26. About Tetralogy of Fallot (TOF)
- A. Paroxysmal hypercyanotic attacks are common on exertion T
 - B. Cyanosis is present at birth T
 - C. Bacterial Endocarditis may be a complication T
 - D. Systolic thrills may be felt along the left sternal border T
 - E. Knee chest position relieves cyanotic spells T
27. Post-term babies are likely to be have
- A. Absence of lanugo hair T
 - B. Long nails T
 - C. Heavy vernix caseosa F
 - D. Long lanugo hair F
 - E. Peeling skin of the palms T

28. The following are normal features in a newborn

- A. Chest circumference greater than head circumference F
- B. Head circumference of 42 – 43 cm F
- C. Caput succedaneum T
- D. Haemorrhagic conjunctiva T
- E. Bilateral cephalohaematoma F

29. The following are true about management of neonatal hyperbilirubinaemia

- A. Phenobarbitone may be used T
- B. Anti-D serum should not be to Rhesus –ve mothers if they get an abortion F
- C. Adequate caloric intake is important T
- D. Phototherapy is mandatory for all cases F
- E. Exchange transfusion may be necessary T

30. Congenital acyanotic heart diseases include

- A. Transposition of great vessels F
- B. Ventricular Septal defects T
- C. Tricuspid Atresia F
- D. Patent ductus Arteriosus T
- E. Infective Endocarditis F

ESSAYS

1. List complications of phototherapy
2. Outline the routes through which infection can spread to the CNS resulting in meningitis in a child
3. Outline the 10 steps used in the management of severe malnutrition
4. Describe five congenital malformations commonly found in the gastrointestinal tract

AMREF VIRTUAL NURSING SCHOOL

PART I: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (40 MARKS):

1. Extraneous variables ;
 - a. Are variables within the environment that influence the research findings
 - b. Are variables within an individual
 - c. Are attributed to demographic data such as age and gender
 - d. Surface when the independent variable start operating

Control group in clinical trials receive;

- a. Active treatment
 - b. Placebo
 - c. Active treatment and placebo
 - d. Palliative treatment and placebo
2. The initial and one of the most significant steps in conducting research is:-
 - a. Defining the research variables
 - b. Identifying the research problems
 - c. Stating the research purpose
 - d. Determining the feasibility of the study
 3. A research question:-
 - a. Examines the characteristics of a variable
 - b. States which variables are to be manipulated
 - c. Focuses on what relationship might exist among variables
 - d. Focus on the pattern for conducting the investigation
 4. A sampling method where research subjects recommend other interviewers is also known as:-
 - a. Random sampling
 - b. Stratified random sampling

- c. Snowball sampling
 - d. Convenient sampling
5. A client experiencing alcohol withdrawal symptoms should be given,
 - a. Haloperidol (Haldol)
 - b. Lorazepam (Ativan)
 - c. Benztropine (Cogentin)
 - d. Naloxone (Narcan)
 6. Major tranquilizers
 - a. Have antipsychotic effects
 - b. Are commonly indicated in management of manic episodes
 - c. Are used to prevent extra pyramidal side effects
 - d. They cause muscles relaxation
 7. Dysthymia mood disorder,
 - a. Is a less severe form of chronic depression
 - b. Is diagnosed when a client has had a depressed mood for more than 3 yrs
 - c. Is best managed using ECT
 - d. Is treated using psychoanalysis and group therapy
 8. Cognitive therapy:-
 - a. Is a psychoanalytic approach of therapy
 - b. Assumes behavior is secondary to one's way of thinking
 - c. It helps correct behaviors associated with childhood experiences
 - d. Makes a person highly suggestible to the therapist's commands
 9. Flat affect refers to:-
 - a. An affect that quickly changes.
 - b. One with absence of facial expression regardless of topic being discussed.
 - c. An affect that is not consistent with the mood.
 - d. One that is related to prolonged use of major tranquilizers.
 10. The following is associated with intussusception in a 2 yr old.
 - a. Blood stained stools
 - b. Projectile vomiting
 - c. Ribbon like stools
 - d. Palpable mass over the flank
 11. A nurse finds an oxygen saturation of 78% in a 9 year old child with asthma, the best action to take would be;
 - a. Notify the physician
 - b. Do nothing as this is normal
 - c. Administer oxygen
 - d. Assess the child's pulse
 12. In acute Glomerulonephritis:-
 - a. There is antigen antibody complex reaction
 - b. Glomeruli is destroyed by haemolytic streptococcus
 - c. Only one kidney is affected
 - d. The patient will require active exercises
 13. The clinical features of rickets are:-
 - a. Soft cranium, delayed dentition
 - b. Backward projection of sternum, respiratory tract infections.
 - c. Flat pelvic bones, dizziness
 - d. Tetany, fontanel close early.
 14. Danger signs according to IMCI approach include;
 - a. Convulsion, vomiting everything
 - b. Vomiting everything, poor feeding
 - c. Poor feeding, Lethargy
 - d. Lethargy, refusing to feed
 15. Cognitive theories of learning include:
 - a. Assimilation theory

- b. Operant conditioning
 - c. Student centered education
 - d. Classical conditioning
16. A method of teaching where the teacher poses a question, then allows students to give responses spontaneously and puts down all the points is;
- a. Snowballing
 - b. Brainstorming
 - c. Panel discussion
 - d. Discussion
17. Components of a lesson plan include;
- a. Objectives, content
 - b. Teaching media, teacher's activities
 - c. Content , teaching method,
 - d. Lesson number, content
18. The curriculum development approach where functions of a profession are used to determine the content is referred to as;
- e) Competency based
 - f) Subject centered
 - g) Integrated approach
 - h) Functional approach
19. Microteaching skills include;
- a. Lecturing, illustrating
 - b. Closure, repetition
 - c. Stimulus variation, questioning
 - d. Mastery, feedback

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (40 MARKS):

1. State four (4) principles of psychiatric nursing (4 marks)
2. List four (4) forms of relaxation therapy (2 marks)
3. State four (4) specific nursing interventions for a patient with chronic post-traumatic stress disorder (4 marks)

4. State five (5) purposes of literature review in nursing research (5 marks)
5. Outline three (3) differences between qualitative and quantitative research. (3 marks)
6. List four (4) types of non probability sampling methods (2 marks)
7. State four methods of teaching skills. (4 marks)
8. Explain six (6) factors that enhance learning.(6 marks)
9. Explain five (5) factors that predispose children to bleeding tendencies. (5 marks)
10. Outline five (5) interventions for a child with inflammatory bowel disease.(5 marks)

LONG ANSWER QUESTION (20mrks)

1. Mr. Y. 45yrs old is admitted in a psychiatric unit after being diagnosed to have major depression
 - a. State four (4) clinical features Mr. Y. may have presented with (4 Mrks)
 - b. Describe the specific management for Mr. Y during the admission period (14 Mrks)
 - c. State two (2) differential diagnosis for major depression (2 Marks)
2. Ayub 5yrs old is admitted in a pediatric ward with a diagnosis of bacterial meningitis.
 - a. Draw and label a diagram illustrating the formation and flow of the cerebrospinal fluid. (5marks)
 - b. Describe the pathophysiology of bacterial meningitis. (3 marks)
 - c. Describe the specific nursing management for Ayub till discharge. (12 marks)