**KENYA MEDICAL TRAINING COLLEGE – NYAMIRA**

**END OF YEAR ONE SEMESTER TWO EXAMINATION**

**MARCH 2014 KRCHN CLASS (PRE-SERVICE)**

**CARDIO-VASCULAR CONDITIONS EXAMINATION**

DATE: 2/6/2015 TIME:8.30 – 11.30 AM

**INSTRUCTIONS**

1. Enter your examination number and question number on each page used.
2. ALL questions are compulsory.
3. For part 1 (MCQs), write the answer in the spaces provided on the answer booklet.
4. For Part 2 (SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS), answer the questions following each other.
5. For Part 3 (LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS), answer to each question MUST start on a separate page.
6. Omission of and or wrong numbering of a question or part of the question will result in 10% deduction of the marks scored from the relevant part.
7. Do NOT use a pencil.
8. Mobile phones are NOT allowed in the examination hall.

For Examiner:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **MCQS** | **SAQS** | **LAQS 1** | **LAQS 2** | **TOTAL** |
|  |  |  |  |  |

**PART ONE: MCQS (MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS) CARDIO-VASCULAR – 10 MARKS**

Q.1. An arterial disease manifested by loss of elasticity and hardening is called:

1. Arteriosclerosis.
2. Atherosclerosis.
3. Atheroma.
4. Thrombo embolism.

Q.2.Arterial blood pressure is a function of cardiac output and:

1. Pulmonary output.
2. Systemic vascular resistance.
3. Nephrosclerosis.
4. Diuretics.

Q.3. Thrombosis is:

1. Plugging of a blood vessel.
2. Formation of clots within the blood vessel.
3. Fat in a vein.
4. Stationed blood clot.

Q.4. Ischemia of the myocardium is called:

1. Atherosclerosis.
2. Arteriosclerosis.
3. Angina pectoris.
4. Gangrene.

Q.5. Rheumatic heart disease:

1. Is acute inflammatory reaction involving all layers of the heart.
2. Results from rheumatic fever.
3. Is associated with poverty and overcrowding.
4. All of the above.

Q.6. High blood pressure and cigarette smoking are risk factors of:

1. Arteriosclerosis.
2. Obesity.
3. Coronary heart disease.
4. C C F.

Q.7. Phlebitis is inflammation of a:

1. Artery.
2. Muscles.
3. Throat.
4. Vein.

**PART ONE: MCQS (MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS) CARDIO-VASCULAR – 10 MARKS**

Q.8. Surgical intervention of an embolus is called:

1. Embolectomy.
2. Stripping.
3. Excision and drainage.
4. Open heart surgery.

Q.9. Secondary hypertension:

1. Has no specific cause.
2. Is associated with age and cigaratte smoking.
3. Follows primary hypertension.
4. All of the above.

Q.10. The following is used to obtain detailed information about structures and functions of the cardiac chambers, valves and coronary arteries:

1. Sonic studies.
2. Magnetic resonance imaging.
3. Cardiac catheterization.
4. Chest x-ray.

**PART TWO: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS – CARDIO-VASCULAR –20 MARKS**

Q.1. State four (4) complications of coronary heart disease as discussed in class. 4 marks

* Mi
* Ischemia of the heart
* Atherosclerosis
* Angina pectoris
* CCF

Q.2. What is your nursing responsibility for a patient going for cardiac catheterization. 6 marks

Prepare the rescusitative tray , ressure the patient

Take vital signs

Monitor input and output as well as urinalysis

Q.3. State six (6) signs and symptoms of congestive cardiac failure. 6 marks

Pallor

Sudden chest pain

Palpitation

Fever

Arrythmias

tachycardia

Q.4. State four (4) nursing diagnosing of a patient with congestive cardiac failure. 4 marks

* Activity intolerants
* Decreased cardiac output
* Impaired physical mobility
* Acute pain
* fatigue

**PART THREE: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS – CARDIO-VASCULAR – 20 MARKS**

Q.1. List five (5) factors of embolism formation. 5 marks

* Accidents
* Operations
* Iv injections
* Increased viscosity of blood
* Stasis of blood flow

Q.2. Describe how embolism is treated and prevented. 10 marks

Embolism is treated by administering anticoagulants such as heparin to thin blood and promote blood to flow

Bedrest

Raising of the limbs to promote blood flow

**Prevention**

Early mobilisation

Exercise on the elderly

Q.3. What advice / health messages will you give to a patient admitt3ed with deep

venous thrombosis. 5 marks