

KRCHN (BSCN) EXAMINATION: PAPER ONE: JULY 2011:
PART I: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:

- Q:1: Nursing management of contusion of the eye includes:-
- Encouraging the client to lie supine quietly.
 - Applying a warm compressor immediately after injury.
 - Patching the eye closed until it can be examined.
 - Flushing the eye with copious amounts of water.
- Q:2: The preferred position for a client following craniotomy is:
- High Fowler's position.
 - Turned to the operative side.
 - Turned to the non operative side.
 - Low Fowler's position.
- Q:3: Laboratory findings that are consistent with hyperthyroidism include:-
- Decreased serum triiodothyronine (T₃) and thyroxine (T₄) levels.
 - Elevated serum thyrotropin releasing hormone (TRH) levels.
 - Decreased radioactive iodine uptake.
 - Increased free triiodothyronine (T₃) and thyroxine (T₄) levels.
- Q:4: Blood supply to gastrointestinal tract:-
- Originates from the aorta and branches to many arteries.
 - Accounts for 10% of the cardiac output.
 - Carries absorbed nutrients away from the lumen via the hepatic vein.
 - Circulates through the liver by means of the portal vein.
- Q:5: Breast tumours that respond best to adjuvant therapy are those that are:-
- Estrogen-receptor positive.
 - Estrogen-receptor negative.
 - Poorly differentiated.
 - Locally infiltrating.
- Q:6: A patient newly diagnosed with HIV/AIDS who laments, "I can't believe I got this virus. I am going to die and everyone will know it was due to my behaviour. How could I be so stupid?" is in the stage of:-
- Depression.
 - Denial.
 - Acceptance.
 - Bargaining.
- Q:7: Substances that create colloid osmotic pressure in the capillaries include:-
- Albumin, globulin.
 - Plasma, potassium.
 - Globulin, sodium.
 - Albumin, potassium.

- Q:8: Discharge instructions for a client with chronic respiratory acidosis should include:-
- Discussing how to plan for periods of increased activity.
 - Teaching about a low protein, low carbohydrate diet.
 - Demonstrating exercises to increase vital capacity.
 - Encouraging participation in activities such as jogging.
- Q:9: Inhalation anaesthetics are:-
- Muscle-relaxants used to facilitate surgery by paralyzing skeletal muscles.
 - Non opioid agent that produce anaesthesia or sedation.
 - Opioid agents that produce unconsciousness during surgery.
 - Organic liquids used for induction and/or maintenance of general anaesthesia.
- Q:10: The predilection of HIV for certain cells in the immune system results in:-
- More T4 lymphocytes and general lymphocytopenia.
 - Fewer activated B cells and hypogammaglobulinemia.
 - Increased response in cutaneous hypersensitivity.
 - Susceptibility to opportunistic infection and neoplasm.
- Q:11: A client with leukemia who develops tumor lysis syndrome would most likely have:-
- An elevated serum acid phosphate level.
 - A decreased serum alkaline phosphate level.
 - An elevated serum uric acid level.
 - A decreased serum calcium level.
- Q:12: Correct Endotracheal tube (ET) placement is conclusively verified when:-
- Chest excursion is asymmetrical.
 - Air emerges from the endotracheal tube.
 - Breath sounds are bilaterally equal.
 - Breath sounds are auscultated over the epigastrium.
- Q:13: The most common preventable cause of valvular heart disease is:-
- Congenital diseases acquired intrauterine.
 - Calcium deposits and thrombus formation.
 - Marfan's syndrome.
 - Beta-hemolytic streptococcal infection.
- Q:14: Initial treatment for a client with warm autoimmune hemolytic anaemia includes:-
- Intensive immunosuppressive therapy, radiotherapy.
 - High dose corticosteroid therapy, administration of immunoglobulins.
 - Transfusion with cryoprecipitate, chemotherapy.
 - Radiation, transfusion with whole blood.
- Q:15: Tympanometry is a:-
- Test to help determine inner ear problems such as otosclerosis.
 - Subjective procedure to assess eardrum mobility.
 - Procedure to diagnose serous otitis.
 - Method used to assess Eustachian tube malfunction.

Q:16: The respiratory problems that accompany peritonitis are a result of:-

- a) Associated pain interfering with ventilation.
- b) Decreased pressure against the diaphragm.
- c) Increased oxygen demands from skeletal tissue.
- d) Fluid shifts to the thoracic cavity.

Q:17: An anorexic client states that her stomach is "fat" and that all the food she is being forced to eat is making her obese. The nurse's best reply is:-

- a) "Your body is starting to work normally again and is getting stronger and healthier".
- b) "You have a bloated stomach because there is too much salt in your food".
- c) "No, it's not, you look much better now than when you were first admitted".
- d) "May be we have been feeding you too much and you're gaining weight too fast".

Q:18: Skin changes in the elderly people leave them more susceptible to:-

- a) Heat stroke and heat exhaustion
- b) Melasma and comedone formation.
- c) Hirsutism and heat retention.
- d) Seborrhea and scalp scaliness.

Q:19: Match the objective client data in column A with the musculo-skeletal disorder they are primarily associated with in column B.

COLUMN A

- a) Unsteady gait.
- b) Flushed warm skin

COLUMN B:

- 1. Osteoporosis. *ca*
- 2. Osteomalacia. *ca*
- 3. Paget's disease.
- 4. Osteomyelitis. *b*
- 5. Osteosarcoma. *ca*

Q:20: When teaching about proper use of antacids, the nurse should instruct the client to:-

- a) Stagger the administration of the antacids with other medications.
- b) Take the antacids with all other medications.
- c) Take other medications in the daytime and antacids at night.
- d) Drink a glass of water immediately after taking the antacids.

58

PART II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:

MARKS

- Q:1: "Compartment syndrome" is a medical emergency. Explain. 4
- Q:2: State four (4) nursing diagnoses for a client with "urolithiasis". 4
- Q:3: Describe the pathophysiology of osteomyelitis. 5
inflammation, pain, heat, redness, swelling, discharge, abscess, osteonecrosis, sequestrum, sinus tract, fistula, chronic osteomyelitis
- Q:4: Explain three (3) factors that determine the frequency and duration of hemodialysis sessions. 6
- Q:5: Explain three (3) categories of non surgical interventions other than dressing that promote wound healing. 6
- Q:6: The physician has ordered dopamine to be infused at 20ml/hr. The solution from pharmacy is 400 mg of dopamine diluted in 500 ml 5% D/W. Calculate the amount of drug to be delivered per hour in milligrams and in micrograms per minute. 3
- Q:7: A 70 year old man sustained 60% TBSA burns injury when his house caught fire. He suffered inhalation burns as well while his beloved wife dies in the inferno. Explain three (3) factors that will affect the recovery of this client following hospitalization. 8
- Q:8: Draw and label a diagram illustrating parts of the ear. 6

59

