

D. K.

NURSING COUNCIL OF KENYA

**EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION TO THE REGISTER OF COMMUNITY HEALTH
NURSES (BSCN)**

PAPER ONE

DATE: WEDNESDAY 17TH JULY 2013

TIME ALLOWED: 3 HOURS

9.00 PM TO 12.00 PM

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

1. Read the questions carefully and answer only what is asked.
2. **ENTER YOUR EXAMINATION NUMBER AND QUESTION NUMBER ON THE space provided in the answer booklet.**
3. All the questions are compulsory.
4. For Part I (M.C.Q's)
Write your answers in capital letters on the space provided in the answer booklet.
5. Each M.C.Q. is 1 mark.
6. For Part II (SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS).
Answers to these questions should follow each other on the space provided in the answer booklet.
7. For Part III (ESSAY/LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS)
Answers to each question must be written on the specified page(s) in the answer booklet.
8. **Omission of or wrong numbering of examination papers, questions or parts of the question will result in 10% deduction of the marks scored from the relevant part.**
9. Each candidate **MUST** sign the examination return form after handing in **ALL** the scripts.
10. **No candidate shall leave the examination room until all the examination scripts have been submitted and sealed in an envelope by the invigilators.**

BSCN EXAMINATION: PAPER ONE: JULY 2013
PART I: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:

Q:1: The diet that should be implemented by the nurse while caring for patients with pancreatitis is:-

- a) Low - carbohydrate diet.
- b) High - fat diet.
- c) Low - fat diet.
- d) High - protein diet.

Q:2: Following massive blood transfusions, the likely electrolyte imbalance the nurse should anticipate includes:-

- a) Hypocalcemia and hyperkalemia.
- b) Hypocalcemia and hypomagnesemia.
- c) Hypokalemia and hypercalcemia.
- d) Hyperkalemia and hypercalcemia.

Q:3: The correct statement regarding Escherichia coli (E.Coli) is that:-

- a) It is a spirochete. ✗
- b) It is a major cause of urinary tract infections.
- c) It is a gram positive cocci.
- d) Production of enteric infections is unlikely.

Q:4: The specific antidote that the nurse should administer to a patient reported to have received an overdose of warfarin is:-

- a) Protamine sulphate.
- b) Atropine sulphate.
- c) Naloxone.
- d) Vitamin K. ✗

Q:5: B-blockers are administered to patients with glaucoma to:-

- a) Increase aqueous humor outflow.
- b) Decrease aqueous humor production.
- c) Reduce aqueous humor outflow.
- d) Increase aqueous humor production.

Q:6: The priority nursing diagnosis for a patient admitted with an acute episode of Meniere's disease is:-

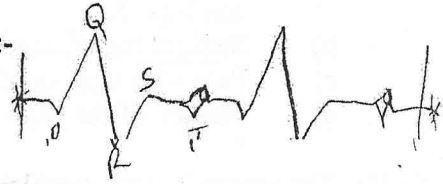
- a) Sensory/perceptual alteration related to vertigo. ✓
- b) Pain related to nausea and vomiting.
- c) Risk for injury related to vertigo. ✓
- d) High risk for fluid volume deficit related to vomiting.

Q:7: The preferred position that the nurse should place a patient undergoing thoracentesis is:-

- a) Sim's position.
- b) Prone position.
- c) Orthopnoeic position.
- d) Dorsal recumbent position.

Q:8: The ECG characteristics of sinus bradycardia include:-

- a) An irregular rhythm.
- b) A rate of 60 beats per minute.
- c) A longer than normal PR interval.
- d) A P wave preceding every QRS complex.



Q:9: A nurse measures the central venous pressure (CVP) of a patient and obtains a reading of +15cmH₂O. This value implies that the patient:-

- a) Is haemoconcentrated.
- b) Is adequately hydrated.
- c) Requires a bolus of normal saline.
- d) Is hemodiluted.

*crp 3 - 8 mmHg
↳ ↓ circulating vol 2° hgt
- severe vasodilation
7 - Na + H₂O retention → blood vol
- excessive nps
- renal failure*

Q:10: The appropriate nursing intervention for a patient diagnosed with Syndrome of Inappropriate Antidiuretic hormone (SIADH) production is:-

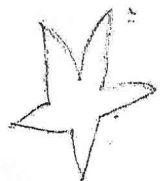
- a) Administration of hypertonic I.V. fluids.
- b) Increasing oral fluid intake.
- c) Administration of drugs that increase ADH production.
- d) Administration of a warm enema.

Q:11: The nursing intervention for removal of more fluid in a patient undergoing peritoneal dialysis is to:-

- a) Decrease the dwell times.
- b) Increase the concentration of the dialysate. ✗
- c) Prolong the drainage times.
- d) Decrease the concentration of the dialysate.

Q:12: The most common cause of abnormal uterine bleeding in patients aged 40 years and above is:-

- a) Diabetes mellitus.
- b) Hypothyroidism.
- c) Uterine cancer. ✗
- d) Anovulation.



Q:13: The most common acid-base disorder seen in patients with status epilepticus is:-

- a) Respiratory acidosis. ✗
- b) Respiratory alkalosis.
- c) Metabolic acidosis.
- d) Metabolic alkalosis.

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Q:14: A positive Kerning's sign can be described as:-

- a) Passive flexion of the head while in supine position which elicits flexion of the thighs and legs. ✓
- b) Straight leg raising, which produces pain in the back.
- c) Pain with tapping of the median nerve.
- d) Flexion of the thigh to 90 degrees, which produces pain with leg extension.

Q:15: The surgical management of a patient who develops a tension pneumothorax includes:-

- a) 3rd intercostal space, midaxillary line.
- b) 2nd intercostal space, midclavicular line.
- c) 4th intercostal space, midclavicular line.
- d) 6th intercostal space, midaxillary line.

Q:16: The major cause of hip fractures in young adults is:-

- a) Falls and trauma. ✓
- b) Osteomyelitis.
- c) Arthritis.
- d) Avascular necrosis.

Q:17: The most likely complication of varicose vein is:-

- a) Diapedesis.
- b) Chemotaxis.
- c) Margination.
- d) Pavementation.

Q:19: Hepatic encephalopathy occurs due to:-

- a) Viral inflammation of the brain tissues.
- b) Nitrogenous compounds and ammonia acting as false neurotransmitters in the brain. ✓
- c) Capillary bleeding due to increased portal vein pressure.
- d) Reduced blood supply to the brain tissue.

Q:20: Match the item in column A with statements in column B.

Column A:

- a) ✓ Vitamin K. B
- b) Fresh frozen plasma (FFP). C

Column B:

- a) Administered to neonates at birth at a dose of 10mg.
- b) Given to neonates at birth intramuscularly (IM). ✓
- c) Given to bleeding neonates to increase blood clotting factors.
- d) Given to neonates at 10 ml/kg to increase platelet count.

