

**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. x
  - 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. x
- 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.

61

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. X
- 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) 3<sup>rd</sup> intercostal space, midaxillary line.
- b) 2<sup>nd</sup> intercostal space, midclavicular line.
- c) 4<sup>th</sup> intercostal space, midclavicular line.
- d) 6<sup>th</sup> intercostal space, midaxillary line.

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

- a) Falls and trauma. X
- 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. X
- 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.

- Chest tube

**PART II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:**

**MARKS**

Q:1: Explain the nursing intervention for a choking adult with:-

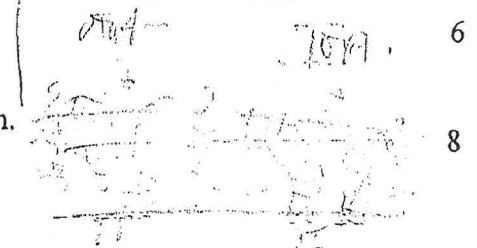
a) Partial airway obstruction.

b) Complete airway obstruction.

*Handwritten notes:* 02 by mask, manual resuscitation, Zavanelli, allow breathing of chest, to prevent aspiration, to prevent aspiration, to prevent aspiration, to prevent aspiration.

Q:2: Outline any six (6) goals of management for a patient diagnosed with cancer of the larynx post laryngectomy.

- Pain Mx
- Communication
- Image



Q:3: Explain the physiology of breathing /ventilation.

Q:4: state:-

a) Three (3) advantages of primary nursing care.

b) Three (3) disadvantages of primary nursing care.

- Total care due to one nurse
- Continuity of care
- Fatigue of nurse
- Small private nursing practice

Q:5: Explain the role of the nurse in infection prevention in an operating theatre.

- ✓ Maintain sterile field
- ✓ Set up
- ✓ Handling by aseptic technique
- ✓ Scrubbing the open area before using

Q:6: State four (4) indications for escharotomy in burns patients.

- Pain
- Circulation
- Securing airway

Q:7: Outline three (3) specific health messages a nurse would share with the parents of a child diagnosed with laryngotracheo bronchitis (LTB) upon discharge.

- x Advise to discharge early
- x Monitor <sup>63</sup> changes in breathing / persistent cough /
- x Keep child hydrated
- x Swallow food - less fluids.

