

BSCN EXAMINATION: PAPER THREE: JANUARY 2014
PART I: MUTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:

- Q:1: In measles disease, Koplik's spots will be found on mucosa of the:-
- Nasal cavity.
 - Oro-pharynx.
 - Oral Cavity.
 - Naso-pharynx.
- Q:2: The causative organism of ophthalmia neonatorum is:-
- Treponema pallidum.
 - Neisseria gonorrhoea.
 - Trichomonas vaginalis.
 - Candida albicans.
- Q:3: The first step in the community diagnosis process is:-
- Pre-testing of study tools.
 - Formulation of study tools.
 - Recruitment of data collectors.
 - Community inventory exercise.
- Q:4: The parameters used to determine stunted growth are:-
- Arm circumference for age.
 - Weight for height.
 - Height for age.
 - Weight for age.
- Q:5: The primary mechanism of action of combined oral contraceptives is:-
- Suppression of ovulation.
 - Thinning of endometrial lining.
 - Thinning of cervical mucus.
 - Closing of cervical os.
- Q:6: Following discontinuation of Depo-Provera, fertility usually returns:-
- Immediately.
 - 2 – 3 months after last injection.
 - 6 – 9 months after last injection.
 - 18 months after last injection.
- Q:7: A major cause of "missed opportunity" in the immunization programme is:-
- Vaccine stock-out.
 - Failure of cold chain.
 - Use of vaccination that have lost potency.
 - High rate of drop-out among target group.

Q:8: A child is able to stand at the age of:-

- a) 3 – 6 months.
- b) 7 – 9 months.
- c) 8 – 12 months.
- d) 13 – 18 months.

Q:9: An international food safety system that ensures food is guarded from point of consumption is:-

- a) Hazards critical analysis control point.
- b) Hazards analysis control critical point.
- c) Hazards critical control analysis point.
- d) Hazards analysis critical control point.

Q:10: Exposure to cotton dust, flax, hemp or sisal dust leads to the condition of:-

- a) Bagassosis.
- b) Bysinosis.
- c) Silicosis.
- d) Siderosis.

Q:11: Millennium Development Goal Number 6 is concerned with:-

- a) Combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases.
 - b) Improving maternal health.
 - c) Reducing child mortality.
 - d) Environmental sustainability.
- Handwritten notes:*
1 - HIV
2 - malaria
3 - other diseases
4 - maternal health
5 - child mortality
6 - environmental sustainability

Q:12: The source of power derived from an attractive characteristic of a manager is known as:-

- a) Expertise power.
- b) Reward power.
- c) Referent power.
- d) Coercive power.

Q:13: The stage where team members have different ideas on how to achieve the goal is:-

- a) Performing stage.
- b) Norming stage.
- c) Forming stage.
- d) Storming stage.

Q:14: Behaviour of study participants changes because they know they are being watched, this effect is called:-

- a) Halo.
- b) Hawthorne.
- c) Confounding.

PART II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:

MARKS

- Q:1: State six (6) principles of community health nursing. 6
- Q:2: State six (6) roles and responsibilities of a District Public Health Nurse. 6
- Q:3: Outline the aims of health education. 6
- Q:4: State six (6) characteristics of Primary Health Care. 6
- Q:5: State five (5) complications of mumps disease. 5
- Q:6: Outline the principles in prevention and control of communicable diseases. 5
- Q:7: State the services offered to the under fives in the MCH/FP clinic. 6

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PART III: ESSAY/LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS:

MARKS

Q:1: Describe the levels of disease prevention based on the concept of natural history of disease. 20

Q:2: Solid waste is one of the common causes of environmental degradation.

i) Outline the types of solid waste. 6

ii) Describe the methods of solid waste disposal. 14

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BSCN EXAMINATION: PAPER ONE: JANUARY 2014
PART I: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:

- Q:1: Reduced tactile fremitus may indicate:-
- Accumulation of mucus in respiratory tract, atelectasis.
 - Pneumothorax, pulmonary oedema.
 - Pericardial effusion, pleurisy.
 - Haemothorax, pleural effusion.
- Q:2: In the management of salicylate poisoning, the casualty may be given:-
- Activated charcoal, intravenous vitamin K.
 - Intravenous glucose, deferoxamine.
 - I.V. sodium bicarbonate, water enema.
 - Vitamin B complex, potassium sulphate.
- Q:3: Priority nursing diagnosis for a child with intussusception is:-
- Acute pain related to bowel obstruction and surgery.
 - Fluid volume imbalance less than body requirements, related to vomiting and sweating.
 - Ineffective tissue perfusion related to bowel compression and diarrhea.
 - Parental anxiety related to child's hospitalization and possible surgery.
- Q:4: Pharmacological management of Myasthenia Gravis includes:-
- Dopamine, artane.
 - Potassium chloride, carbidopa.
 - Neostigmine, prednisone.
 - Artane, pyridostigmine.
- Q:5: The difference between pulmonary oedema and acute severe asthma presentation is that, the former:-
- Has no respiratory signs except tachycardia.
 - Causes tachycardia, fever and pleural rub.
 - Presents with severe central cyanosis and crepitations at base of lungs.
 - Causes fever, confusion and pleural rub.
- Q:6: The acquired predisposing factors for kidney calculi include:-
- High sodium excretion, familial hypercalciuria.
 - Hypercalcaemia, ileal secretion.
 - Cystinuria, high oxalate excretion.
 - Renal tubular acidosis, low urine volumes.

Q:7: The principle of autonomy in nursing means:-

- a) Avoiding causing harm to clients.
- b) Keeping promises made to patients or relatives.
- c) Giving the patient his/her due by acting fairly.
- d) Respecting the rights of patient or relatives to make own health decisions.

Q:8: The physician prescribes morphine for a 3 year old child who has sustained severe burns, You will not hesitate to administer the drug if the dose is:-

- a) 0.5mgs/kg/body weight.
- b) 0.1mgs/kg/body weight.
- c) 0.05mgs/kg/body weight.
- d) 0.003mgs/kg/body weight.

Q:9: The predisposing factors of retinal detachment include:-

- a) Myopia, tumours of the eye ball.
- b) Hypertension, refractive errors.
- c) Degenerative changes in retina, papilloedema.
- d) High myopia, sudden physical exertion.

Q:10: As regards management of pain in paediatric palliative care:-

- a) Meperidine should be avoided as it causes central nervous system irritability.
- b) The maximum dose of codein is 600 mgs.
- c) Opiod analgesics should be avoided as they cause respiratory depression.
- d) Mild pain (step 1) may be controlled with valium.

Q:11: The difference between threatened abortion and inevitable abortion is that in the latter:-

- a) There is bleeding and lower abdominal pain but cervix remains closed.
- b) There is associated rupture of membranes without passage of tissue.
- c) The cause is always, associated with abnormality of the uterus.
- d) Foetal abnormality is always the cause.

Q:12: The factor mostly associated with development of Alhazeimer's disease is:-

- a) Exposure to solvents.
- b) Intake of metals such as lead.
- c) Peptide of 39 - 43 amino acids deposits in brain.
- d) Alpha- chymotrypsin effect on the brain.

Q:13: To facilitate venous filling during venepuncture, one should:-

- a) Apply pressure above the area of the vein to be punctured.
- b) Ask the patient to relax.
- c) Position the limb to be punctured, to the level of the heart.
- d) Apply pressure below the area of the vein to be punctured.

Q:14: The first steps in the process of removal of skin suture are:-

- a) Inserting the tip of the scissors under the suture then cutting it as close to the knot as possible.
- b) Using dissecting forceps to grasp the knot then dragging the suture along the skin.
- c) Using the dissecting forceps to grasp the suture, then inserting the tip of the scissor underneath to cut it.
- d) Using the dissecting forceps to grasp the knot then lifting it away from the skin.

Q: 15: The time to occlude the suction catheter vent when suctioning the tracheostomy is:-

- a) When withholding the suction catheter from the air-passages.
- b) Before inserting the catheter into the tracheostomy.
- c) As the tube is pushed down the air passage.
- d) When the patients starts to cough.

Q:16: The dietary causes of iron deficiency anaemia include:-

- a) Bleeding peptic ulcer.
- b) Exclusive breast feeding; beyond age of six months.
- c) Impaired gastro intestinal absorption.
- d) Resection of small intestines.

Q:17: The clinical manifestations of Hypokalemia on gastro-intestinal system includes:-

- a) Diarrhoea, nausea, reduced peristaltic movement.
- b) Colicky pain, vomiting, reduced peristaltic waves.
- c) Distention, decreased bowel sounds.
- d) Nausea, thirst, paralytic ileus.

Q:18: The risk factors for infective carditis include:-

- a) Endocarditis, female gender.
- b) Pulmonary hypertension, cardiac catheterization
- c) Mitral incompetence, thrombo-phlebitis.
- d) Ventricular septal defect, intravenous drug use.

Q:19: The risk factors of cancer of the ovaries include:-

- a) Obesity, diabetes mellitus, late menopause after age 55 years.
- b) Family history of colon cancer, exposure to asbestos, infertility.
- c) Family history of endometrial cancer, prolonged oestrogen use, personal history of cancer of the breast.
- d) Personal history of pelvic inflammatory disease, diabetes mellitus, early menarch less than 12 years.

Q:20: The features that describe the taper point atraumatic surgical needles are:-

- a) No cutting edge, used for soft tissue closure.
- b) Triangular point, used in micro-surgery.
- c) Two (2) cutting edges, used for retinal repair.
- d) One(1) cutting edge, used for micro-surgery.

PART II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:

MARKS

- Q:1: State four (4) manifestations that may suggest that a child undergoing management for severe pneumonia, has developed empyema. 4
- Q:2: Draw and label a diagram to illustrate a mature long bone. 5
- Q:3: Explain how hyper-coagulability occur in nephrotic syndrome. 2
- Q:4: State five(5) factors that may precipitate heart-failure in a patient with pre-existing heart disease. 5
- Q:5: Explain the post-operative nursing care of a 7 year old child following tonsillectomy. 9
- Q:6: Describe the management of a patient in a status-epilepticus. 9
- Q:7: Explain the immuno-logic changes following burn injury. 6

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PART III: ESSAY/LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS:

MARKS

Q:1 Mrs. R. aged 60 years has been admitted to the ward. She is for total hysterectomy due to multiple fibroids. After assessment of Mrs. R. you identify one of the nursing diagnosis "Potential for thrombo-embolism related to the nature of the surgery and age."

- a) Explain the justification for the nursing diagnosis. 2
- b) State six (6) pre-operative evaluation aspects for Mrs. R. 6
- c) Describe the post-operative nursing management for Mrs. R. 12

Q:2 Master Z. aged 10 years has been admitted to the ward. A diagnosis of Type 1 diabetes mellitus is made.

- a) Explain the pathophysiology of Type 1 diabetes mellitus. 5
- b) State five (5) symptoms that may suggest that a child has diabetes mellitus. 5
- c) Describe the immediate and long term management of Master Z. 10

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