

**KRCHN (BSCN) EXAMINATION PAPER ONE: JULY 2014**  
**PART I: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:**

- Q:1: The average daily protein requirement for an adult patient is:-
- a) 0.8g/ kg body weight.
  - b) 0.3g/ kg body weight.
  - c) 0.9g /kg body weight.
  - d) 0.5g /kg body weight.
- Q:2: The body mass index (BMI) of a person 1.6m tall and weighing 65kg is:-
- a) 22.4
  - b) 24.6
  - c) 25.4
  - d) 40.6
- Q:3: The preferred incision for appendectomy is:-
- a) Subumbilical.
  - b) Pfannenstiel.
  - c) Right paramedian.
  - d) Mc Burney.
- Q:4: Weakness, diaphoresis and elevated pulse in a diabetic patient indicates:-
- a) Hyperglycaemia.
  - b) Hypoglycaemia.
  - c) Ketoacidosis.
  - d) Hyperkalaemia.
- Q:5: A potentially life threatening transfusion reaction would be:-
- a) Allergic urticarial.~~x~~
  - b) Acute haemolytic.
  - c) Delayed haemolytic.
  - d) Febrile non-haemolytic.~~x~~
- Q:6: Overseeing the welfare of Kenyan nurses is the mandate of:-
- a) Kenya Medical Board.
  - b) Nursing Council of Kenya.
  - c) National Nurses Association.
  - d) National League of Nurses.
- Q:7: Nursing care given to an individual after recovering from illness is termed:-
- a) Primary care.
  - b) Secondary care.
  - c) Tertiary care.
  - d) Collaborative care.

Q:8: Propofol should be used cautiously on patients allergic to:-

- a) Eggs.
- b) Meat.
- c) Cheese.✗
- d) Milk.✗

Q:9: A drug whose prolonged use causes body image disturbance related to coarsening of facial features is:-

- a) Diazepam.✗
- b) Carbamezapine.
- c) Calcium supplements.
- d) Phenytoin.

Q:10: Sponge count in a surgical procedure is the sole responsibility of:-

- a) Scrub nurse and surgeon.
- b) Scrub nurse and surgeon assistant.
- c) Scrub nurse and circulating nurse.
- d) Scrub nurse and anaesthetic nurse.

Q:11: Pain assessment in a paediatric patient is best assessed using:-

- a) Visual analogue scale.
- b) Facial description scale.✗
- c) Numerical description scale.✗
- d) Simple description scale.✗

Q:12: Severe form of neurotube defects are usually present in:-

- a) Diastematomyelia.✗
- b) Lipomeningomyelocele.✗
- c) Meningomyelocele.
- d) Meningocele.

Q:13: Sterilization process kills microorganisms by:-

- a) Altering cell metabolism.
- b) Altering cell reproductive ability.
- c) Denaturing cell protein.
- d) Disrupting cell respiration.

Q:14: The denominator in Snellen's visual acuity grading measures the:-

- a) Normal person's visual acuity.
- b) Size of letters read. ✗
- c) Distance at which the patient is from the chart.
- d) Visual angle subtended by the letters read.

- Q:15: Continuous bladder irrigation post transurethral resection of prostate (TURP) is mainly to:-
- a) Decrease bleeding.
  - b) Reduce clot formation.
  - c) Enhance healing.
  - d) Increase urine output.
- Q:16: A patient has diabetes insipidus, the most appropriate nursing diagnosis is:-
- a) Body image disturbance related to fluid retention.
  - b) Alteration in thought process related to decreased endocrine function.
  - c) Activity intolerance related to frequent micturition.
  - d) Fluid imbalance less than the body requirement related to polyuria.
- Q:17: The statement that shows that a client understands a diagnosis of HIV positive is:-
- a) "I became infected by donating blood".
  - b) "Being HIV positive means that I have AIDS".
  - c) "Since I am only positive, I cannot infect others".
  - d) "Because I am HIV positive, I have the virus that causes AIDS".
- Q:18: A characteristic butterfly rash on the face is a symptom of:-
- a) Systemic lupus erythematosus. x
  - b) Multiple sclerosis.
  - c) Myasthenia gravis. v
  - d) Seborrheic dermatitis. x
- Q:19: Subacute infective endocarditis is a:-
- a) Pneumococcal infection.
  - b) Staphylococcal infection.
  - c) Streptococcal infection.
  - d) Gonococcal infection. x
- Q:20: The use of toothpaste in very young children is not recommended because:-
- a) The fluid nature of their diet minimizes the risk of dental carries.
  - b) They do not like the taste.
  - c) Swallowing the paste predisposes to fluorosis.
  - d) The teeth are still developing.

**PART II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:**

**MARKS**

- Q:1: Explain four (4) methods of physical sterilization. 6 ✓
- Q:2: Outline the specific nurses' role during the diagnostic procedures of lumber puncture. 6 ✓
- Q:3: A patient at the emergency unit presents with a bleeding 2cm lacerated finger from accidental cut with a kitchen knife.
- i) State two (2) specific actual nursing diagnosis from the patient's assessment data. 2 ✓
  - ii) State three (3) expected outcome of nursing management of the patient. 3 ✓
- Q:4: Describe the bone healing process. 5 ✓
- Q:5: Explain four (4) factors that delay healing of fractures. 6 ✓
- Q:6: Outline four (4) basic principles of nursing practice in patient isolation technique. 4 ✓
- Q:7: Explain Steven Johnson syndrome. 3 ✓
- Q:8: State five (5) basic principles of palliative care on a patient with cancer. 5 ✓

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PART III: ESSAY /LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS:

MARKS

Q:1: Baby T 1 year old has been diagnosed with tetralogy of Fallot (TOF) and is due for surgery.

- a) List the structural pathology in TOF. 2✓
- b) Explain the haemodynamic alterations observed in TOF. 3✓
- c) Outline five (5) specific nursing assessment of a child with cyanosis. 5✓
- d) State five (5) nursing diagnoses and the expected outcomes for each diagnosis for baby T. 10✓

Q:2: Madam Q has been diagnosed with acute closed angle glaucoma and is due for peripheral iridectomy.

- a) Outline six (6) specific clinical manifestation of closed angle glaucoma.   
 - blurred vision  
 - halo vision  
 - Redness of eye  
 - Difficulty seeing at night  
 - Pain in the eye  
 - Headache 6✓
- b) Explain the therapeutic medical and surgical treatment of Madam Q. 6✓
- c) State four (4) specific nursing diagnosis and interventions for Madam Q. 8✓

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