**KENYA MEDICAL TRAINING COLLEGE – NYAMIRA**

**END OF YEAR TWO SEMESTER ONE EXAMINATION**

**MARCH 2014 KRCHN CLASS (PRE-SERVICE)**

**NEUROLOGIC DISORDERS EXAMINATION**

DATE: 2 Dec. 2015 TIME:…………………..

**INSTRUCTIONS**

1. Read the questions carefully and answer only what is asked.
2. Enter your examination number and question number on each page used.
3. ALL questions are compulsory.
4. For part 1 (MCQs), write the answer in the spaces provided on the answer booklet and each MCQ is one (1) mark.
5. For Part 2 (SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS), answer the questions following each other.
6. For Part 3 (LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS), answer to each question MUST start on a separate page.
7. Omission of and or wrong numbering of a question or part of the question will result in 10% deduction of the marks scored from the relevant part.
8. Do NOT use a pencil.
9. Mobile phones are NOT allowed in the examination hall.

For Examiner:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **MCQS** | **SAQS** | **LAQS 1** | **LAQS 2** | **TOTAL** |
|  |  |  |  |  |

**PART ONE: MCQS (MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS) NEUROLOGY – 10 MRKS**

Q.1. Which one of the following best describes the reason why lumbar puncture is contraindicated as one of the diagnosis of brain abscesses?

1. It results in increased intracranial pressure.
2. It results in increased pressure of cerebral/spinal fluid leading to excessive loos of CSF.
3. It results in increased intracranial pressure that may cause the brain stem to herniate with consequence of death.
4. Because of resulting CSF pressure causes the brain stem to herniate with the consequence of death.

Q.2. What is the main reason of administering mannitol or steroids in the treatment of a patient with brain abscess?

1. They relieve intracranial pressure.
2. They reduce cerebral oedema.
3. They are the most prompt and accurate form of treatment.
4. They reduce pain and increase more production of steroids from the body.

Q.3. In Bell’s Palsy, which cranial nerve is affected?

1. 7th cranial nerve.
2. 6th cranial nerve.
3. 10th cranial nerve.
4. 4th cranial nerve.

Q.4. Cerebral oedema and subsequent cell destruction in encephalitis is as a result of:

1. Inflammation of brain tissue.
2. Toxins from chicken pox.
3. A bite from an infected mosquito.
4. Elevated temperature.

Q.5. The effect of arteriosclerosis as a cause of cerebra vascular accident (CVA) is:

1. Blood supply and oxygen is reduced.
2. Obstruction of blood and oxygen supply.
3. Formation of embolus.
4. Release of embolus from the inner chambers of left side of the heart.

Q.6. In the treatment of cerebrovascular accident, antiplatelet medication (e.g aspirin) is given because:

1. They reduce the arrhythmias.
2. It limits brain damage and hence improve prognosis.
3. It decreases the effects of cerebral infarction.
4. It controls arterial fibrillation.

Q.7. Heparin is:

1. An anticoagulant.
2. Antiplatelet.
3. Antiarrhythmic drug.
4. A thrombolytic agent.

**PART ONE: MCQS (MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS) NEUROLOGY – 10 MRKS**

Q.8. An example of the automatic functions of the body that is controlled by autonomic nervous system is:

1. An increase in the heart rate.
2. A decrease in the heart rate.
3. Swallowing and speech.
4. All of the above.

Q.9. The brain and spinal cord are completely covered by three layers of tissue called:

1. Duramater.
2. The meninges.
3. Arachnoid mater.
4. Plamater.

Q.10. Anticonvulsants therapy is considered in status epilepticus to prevent:

1. Cerebral anoxia and odours.
2. Hyperpyrexia and unconsciousness.
3. Death and odours.
4. Vascular collapse and cerebral anoxia.

**PART TWO: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS – NEUROLOGY – 20 MARKS**

Q.1. Define the following terms:

1. Meningitis.
2. Disseminated sclerosis. 2 marks

Q.2. (a) Draw a well labelled diagram showing the flow of cerebrospinal fluid (CSF). 5 marks

1. Name three (3) classifications of cranial nerves. 1 ½ mark
2. List all the twelve (12) cranial nerves, stating whether motor, sensory or mixed.12 mark

**PART THREE: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS – NEUROLOGY – 20 MARKS**

Q.1. John, an 18 year old boy, got involved in a road traffic accident sustaining head injuries while travelling home from school. He was unconscious for three days while the surgical ward.

 (a) Explain the three (3) types of head injuries. 6 marks

 (b) Name six (6) complications of head injuries. 3 marks

 (c) Describe the nursing care that you will provide to john. 10 marks

 (d)Name:

 (i) One classification of a condition that results to a brief change in the level of

 consciousness. ½ mark

 (ii) One classification of condition that results to a complete loss of

consciousness. ½ mark