



**AMREF INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY  
SCHOOL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES  
DEPARTMENT OF NURSING & MIDWIFERY SCIENCES  
BSc. NURSING  
END OF JANUARY-APRIL SEMESTER 2023 EXAMINATIONS**

**COURSE CODE AND TITLE: BSN 214 HUMAN PATHOLOGY**

**DATE: 6<sup>TH</sup> APRIL 2023**

**Duration: 2 HOURS**

**Start: 11:15 AM**

**Finish: 1:15 AM**

**INSTRUCTIONS**

- 1.** This exam is out of 70 marks
- 2.** This Examination comprises **THREE** Sections. Section I: Multiple Choice Questions (20 marks) Section II: Short Answer Questions (30 marks) and Section III: Long Answer Questions (20 marks)
- 3.** Answer **ALL** Questions.
- 4.** Do Not write anything on the question paper -use the back of your booklet for rough work if need be.

## **SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

1. The following type of necrosis is grossly opaque and chalky white: -
  - A. Coagulation necrosis.
  - B. Liquefaction necrosis.
  - C. Caseous necrosis.
  - D. Fat necrosis.
2. The following types of necrosis is most commonly associated with ischemic injury: -
  - A. Coagulative necrosis.
  - B. Liquefactive necrosis.
  - C. Caseous necrosis.
  - D. Fat necrosis.
3. Metabolism is most closely associated with: -
  - A. Diminished blood supply.
  - B. Increased work load.
  - C. Necrosis.
  - D. Chronic irritation.
4. After initiation of an acute inflammatory process third in a sequence of changes in vascular flow is: -
  - A. Vasoconstriction.
  - B. Redness.
  - C. Leukocytic migration.
  - D. Vasodilation.
5. The following is the hallmark of acute inflammation: -
  - A. Neutrophils.
  - B. Connective tissue.
  - C. Macrophages.
  - D. Granulation tissue.
6. The following terms refer to a malignant tumor of mesenchymal origin: -
  - A. Carcinoma.
  - B. Hepatoma.
  - C. Hematoma.
  - D. Sarcoma.
7. Grading of cancer is based on which of the following statements: -
  - A. Size of the primary tumor.
  - B. Spread of cancer cells to regional lymph nodes.
  - C. Presence of blood born metastasis.
  - D. Degree of differentiation of tumor cells, anaplasia and no. of mitosis.

8. The following is not a malignant tumor: -
- A. Glioma.
  - B. Lymphoma.
  - C. Melanoma.
  - D. Leiomyoma.
9. The type of embolism seen in fractures of long bones: -
- A. Thrombo embolism
  - B. Air embolism
  - C. Fat embolism
  - D. Amniotic fluid embolism
10. The following is common in all forms of shock: -
- A. Sepsis
  - B. Hypovolemia
  - C. Vasoconstriction
  - D. Impaired tissue perfusion
11. Left sided heart failure results in: -
- A. Oedema of lungs
  - B. Oedema of spleen
  - C. Oedema of legs
  - D. Oedema of liver
12. Hypovolemic shock develops after loss of: -
- A. 10% blood
  - B. 20% blood
  - C. 30% blood
  - D. 40% blood
13. Auto immune hemolytic anemia is seen in: -
- A. ML
  - B. CML
  - C. CLL
  - D. ALL
14. All of the following can be transmitted through blood tranfusion except: -
- A. Malaria
  - B. Leukemia
  - C. Hepatitis
  - D. AIDS
15. The five cardinal signs of Inflammation are:
- A. Caliente, rubarbo, tamar, dola, functioner
  - B. Caliente, rubor, tumor, dola, functioner
  - C. Calor, rubor, tumor, dolor, functio laesa
  - D. Calor, rubarbo, tamar, dolor, functio laesa
16. The first response of arterioles to injury: -
- A. Vasoconstriction
  - B. Vasodilation
  - C. Redness
  - D. Edema

17. The study of ..... Remains one of the main domains of pathology.
- Organogenesis
  - Spermatogenesis
  - Neurogenesis
  - Pathogenesis
18. In systematic pathology, A specific disease can affect individual organs or systems like: -
- Appendicitis
  - Inflammation
  - Tumors
  - Degenerations
19. Exposure to a pathogenic agent on a cell is initially induced by: -
- Reversible damage
  - Irreversible damage
  - Necrosis
  - Adaptive reactions
20. Necrosis is: -
- increase in the volume of cells and tissues
  - Increase in the number of cells in a living organism
  - The death of cells and tissues in a living organism
  - Tissue dystrophy in a living organism.

**SECTION B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS – 30 marks**

- Describe the pathophysiology of glomerular syndrome (5 marks)
- Describe the pathophysiology of atherosclerosis (6 Marks)
- Outline the steps involved in Fracture healing (6 marks)
- State five (5) ways to clinically manage Peptic ulcer disease (5 marks)
- Outline the pathogenesis of liver failure (5 Marks)
- Outline the pathophysiology of eczema (3 marks)

**SECTION C: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (20 marks)**

- Patient Z presents with a diagnosis of pneumonia as a nurse handling the patient:
  - Describe the pathophysiology of pneumonia (5 marks)
  - Outline four (4) investigations that can be carried on to diagnose pneumonia (4 marks)
  - State the pharmacological management of pneumonia (4 marks)
  - State seven (7) nursing considerations in management of pneumonia (7 Marks)