



**AMREF INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF NURSING & MIDWIFERY SCIENCES
END OF SEMESTER JULY/AUGUST 2023 EXAMINATIONS**

COURSE CODE AND TITLE: DCHN111 GENERAL NURSING

DATE: 8TH AUGUST 2023

DURATION: 2 HOURS

Start: 0900 HRS

Finish: 1100 HRS

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 I: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**(20 MARKS)**

1. In pyloric stenosis there is: -
 - A. Projectile vomiting and olive sized mass in abdomens upper quadrant.
 - B. Blood tinged vomitus and significantly reduced peristaltic waves
 - C. Severe abdominal pain and irregular opening of the bowels
 - D. Normal feeding appetite and passing of loose bowel motion

2. Post-renal causes of Acute Renal Failure include: -
 - A. Haemorrhage, Myocardial infarction, anaphylaxis.
 - B. Prolonged renal ischaemia, nephrotoxic agents, acute glomerulonephritis.
 - C. Acute pyelonephritis, prolonged renal ischaemia, calculi.
 - D. Benin prostate hyperplasia, urethral strictures, urolithiasis.

3. Swabs, instruments and sharps count during surgery is carried out by: -
 - A. Anaesthetic and Scrub nurses
 - B. Circulating and anaesthetic nurses.
 - C. Circulating and scrub nurses.
 - D. Recovery room and Scrub nurses.

3. The rationale for massaging pressure areas is:-
 - A. Make the skin friction free.
 - B. Relieve pressure from the pressure point.
 - C. Stimulate blood circulation.
 - D. Soothe the area.

5. In Glasgow coma scale (GCS) moderate brain injury ranges between:-
 - A. 9-12
 - B. 8-12
 - C. 10-13
 - D. 9-13

6. The following is not a feature of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: -
 - A. Chronic airway inflammation due to long-term exposure to irritants
 - B. Reduced number of cilia resulting in poor movement of mucous out of the respiratory system
 - C. Permanent destruction of the alveoli walls resulting in large spaces with reduced surface area for gas exchange
 - D. Permanent dilation of the bronchi due to destruction of the bronchial wall and elastic supportive tissue

7. A patient with low oxygen levels and high levels of carbon dioxide at rest is said to have:-
- A. Respiratory insufficiency
 - B. Respiratory impairment
 - C. Respiratory failure
 - D. Respiratory disease
8. The term that refers to inflammation of blood vessels is: -
- A. Lymphagitis
 - B. Vasculitis
 - C. Endocarditis
 - D. Pericarditis
9. An increased white blood cell count is indicative of which disease: -
- A. Lupus
 - B. Leukemia
 - C. Anemia
 - D. Melanoma
10. The normal range of human blood PH is: -
- A. 6.35-6.55
 - B. 7.25-7.35
 - C. 7.35-7.45
 - D. 7.45-7.55
11. A patient admitted in Diabetic Ketoacidosis has deep rapid breathing, the required nurse's action is to: -
- A. Give prescribed prn lorazepam
 - B. Start prescribed PRN oxygen at 2 – 4 liters per minute
 - C. Administer prescribed normal saline bolus and insulin
 - D. Encourage patient to take deep breathes and do breathing exercises
12. In the first 24 hours post hypophysectomy, the nurse should assess for: -
- A. Patients ability to feel their toes
 - B. Warmth and sensation in the lower limbs
 - C. Extraocular eye movements
 - D. All of the above
13. Grave's disease is: -
- A. A malignant tumor
 - B. A benign tumor
 - C. An infection
 - D. An autoimmune disorder

14. As cartilage deteriorates in osteoarthritis, bone spurs can develop and grow near the end of the bone of the affected joint. Bone spurs are also called: -
- A. Osteomyelitis
 - B. Osteopenia
 - C. Osteophytes
 - D. Osteophytes
15. Complications associated with the oliguric phase of acute kidney injury include: -
- A. Pulmonary edema
 - B. Hypotension
 - C. Hypokalemia
 - D. Anemia
16. Electrolyte imbalances associated with the diuretic phase of acute kidney injury include:-
- A. Hyperkalemia and hypernatremia
 - B. Hypokalemia and hyponatremia
 - C. Hyperkalemia and hyponatremia
 - D. Hypokalemia and Hypernatremia
17. Acute pyelonephritis is characterized by:-
- A. Jaundice and flank pain
 - B. Costovertebral angle tenderness and chills
 - C. Burning sensation on urination
 - D. Polyuria and nocturia
18. Findings characteristic of acute glomerulonephritis include: -
- A. Dysuria, frequency, and urgency
 - B. Back pain, nausea, and vomiting
 - C. Hypertension, oliguria, and fatigue
 - D. Fever, chills, and right upper quadrant pain radiating to the back
19. A patient with acute renal injury and a glomerular filtration rate (GFR) of 40 mL/min. is likely to present with: -
- A. Hypervolemia
 - B. Hypokalemia
 - C. Elevated liver enzymes
 - D. Decreased Creatinine level
20. The normal erythrocyte has a Lifespan of
- A. 10 Days
 - B. 120 Days
 - C. 60 Days
 - D. 250 Days

SECTION II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS**(30 MARKS)**

1. State any of the 7C's utilized in critical care nursing (5 marks)
2. Outline five (5) specific nursing interventions for a patient with hyperglycemia (5marks)
3. State five (5) nursing interventions for a patient with chronic Pyelonephritis. (5marks)
4. Outline five (5) causes of mechanical obstruction in the small bowel. (5 marks)
5. Outline six (6) nursing consideration for a patient with a hip spica cast (6 Marks)
6. State four (4) clinical presentation of a patient with ascites (4 Marks)

SECTION III: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS**(20 MARKS)**

1. Mrs Y is admitted in medical ward with a diagnosis of heart failure.
 - a. List six (6) risk factors to heart disease (6 marks)
 - b. State five (5) clinical features of right sided heart failure. (5 marks)
 - c. Describe the management of Mrs Y. (9 marks)