



**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: 8<sup>TH</sup> 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)