



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

COURSE CODE AND TITLE: DOP111 FUNDAMENTALS OF ONCOLOGY AND PALLIATIVE CARE

DATE: 7th August 2023

Duration: 2 HOURS

Start: 9:00 AM

Finish: 11:00 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 I: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:

(20 MARKS)

1. Critical thinking in oncology is best defined as:
 - a) Following established protocols
 - b) Making quick decisions based on intuition
 - c) Applying logical and reflective reasoning to nursing practice
 - d) Relying on past experiences to guide actions
2. One of the following is an example of critical thinking in oncology:
 - a) Administering medication according to the doctor's orders
 - b) Assessing a patient's vital signs and interpreting the findings
 - c) Following a checklist for a routine procedure
 - d) Accepting a patient's complaint without questioning it
3. The critical thinking skill that is essential when faced with conflicting information from different sources regarding patient's condition is:-
 - a) Scrutiny
 - b) Instinct
 - c) Reception
 - d) Teamwork
4. When encountering a new medical procedure, a nurse should:
 - a) Proceed with the procedure as instructed by the physician
 - b) Follow personal beliefs and experiences
 - c) Seek additional information and consult reliable resources
 - d) Refuse to perform the procedure without further clarification
5. One of the following statements best describes the role of critical thinking in clinical decision-making:
 - a) Critical thinking replaces the need for evidence-based practice.
 - b) Critical thinking allows nurses to make decisions based on personal bias.
 - c) Critical thinking helps nurses evaluate evidence and make informed decisions.
 - d) Critical thinking involves blindly following protocols and guidelines.

6. A critical thinking skill that should be used by a nurse while prioritizing care for a patient with shortness of breath is:-

- a) Reflection
- b) Analysis
- c) Intuition
- d) Acceptance

7. A scenarios that best demonstrates the application of critical thinking in nursing:-

- a) Following a routine care plan for a stable patient
- b) Relying on personal opinions to guide care decisions
- c) Analyzing a patient's symptoms to identify potential causes
- d) Memorizing medical facts and regurgitating them during assessments

8. When faced with conflicting opinions from healthcare team members regarding a patient's care, a nurse should:

- a) Accept the opinions of more experienced team members
- b) Refuse to participate in the decision-making process
- c) Seek additional information and engage in collaborative discussions
- d) Follow personal beliefs and experiences

9. One of the following statements best describes intellectual humility in nursing:

- a) Valuing and respecting the opinions of others
- b) Ignoring alternative viewpoints and perspectives
- c) Assuming one's own beliefs are always correct
- d) Refusing to question established medical practices

10. The fundamental method of logical thinking in which the conclusion is inferred or derived from the given premise is known as:-

- a. Extended reasoning
- b. Subordinate premise
- c. Deduction
- d. Inference

11. In evaluation of the study findings of a new research that support a new treatment modality the following critical thinking skills is applied:-

- a) Reflection
- b) Intuition
- c) Analysis
- d) Acceptance

12. In a case of abnormal values in laboratory results for a patient the critical thinking skills that a nurse should utilize in interpret these findings accurately is:-

- a) Reflection
- b) Intuition
- c) Analysis
- d) Acceptance

13. When confronted with a clinical situation that deviates from standard protocols, the nurse should utilize the critical thinking skills of _____ to effectively tackle the issue.

- a) Adaptability
- b) Instinct
- c) Examination
- d) Acceptance

14. The relationship between critical thinking and patient advocacy is best described by :

- a) Critical thinking hinders the ability to advocate for patients.
- b) Critical thinking is irrelevant to patient advocacy.
- c) Critical thinking helps nurses identify and address patient needs.
- d) Critical thinking involves blindly following physicians' orders.

15. Which is not the characteristic of a critical thinker among the following: -

- a) They use logical skills in reasoning.
- b) They refuse to recognize the limitations of his mind and consistently pursue excellence.
- c) They think independently and do not always succumb to peer pressure.
- d) He upholds the standards of critical thinking.

16. Identify the patient that is in need of utmost priority care:-
- a) A patient with a minor cut on the finger that requires cleaning and dressing.
 - b) A patient experiencing chest pain and shortness of breath.
 - c) A patient who needs assistance with daily activities such as bathing and eating.
 - d) A patient awaiting discharge instructions for home medication management
17. The critical thinking skill essential to a Nurse in an ethical dilemma is:-
- a) Reflection
 - b) Intuition
 - c) Analysis
 - d) Acceptance
18. The statement that indicates the use of intuition in critical thinking is: -
- a) Relying on past experiences to guide care decisions
 - b) Rejecting evidence-based practice guidelines
 - c) Following the same care plan for all patients
 - d) Accepting a patient's subjective complaints without further investigation
19. The critical thinking skill a nurse should use during evaluation of a new intervention is:-
- a) Reflection
 - b) Intuition
 - c) Analysis
 - d) Acceptance
20. Critical thinking in nursing is essential because it:
- a) Allows nurses to bypass the need for evidence-based practice
 - b) Encourages conformity to established protocols and guidelines
 - c) Enhances nurses' ability to provide safe and effective care
 - d) Discourages independent thinking and creativity

SECTION 11: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

(30MKS)

1. Define critical thinking and explain its significance in oncology practice. (5mks)
2. Describe a situation where you needed to apply critical thinking skills to prioritize patient care. (5mks)
3. Discuss common barriers to critical thinking in the nursing profession, and how can they be overcome. (5mks)
4. Provide an example of how evidence-based practice can enhance critical thinking in nursing. (5mks)
5. Explain the role of reflection in the development of critical thinking skills for oncology nurses. (5mks)
6. Discuss the ethical implications of critical thinking in nursing decision-making. (5mks)

SECTION III: LONG ANSWER QUESTION

(ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS)

1. Analyze the impact of cultural competence on nursing care and patient outcomes. How can critical thinking skills help nurses navigate cultural differences and provide culturally sensitive care. (10marks)
2. Examine the relationship between critical thinking and patient safety in nursing. How can critical thinking skills contribute to the prevention and management of adverse events in healthcare settings. Provide examples of how critical thinking can be applied to promote patient safety. (10marks)