



**AMREF INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF NURSING AND MIDWIFERY SCIENCES
KENYA REGISTERED COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSING
COLLEGE FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

DNS 324: COLLEGE FINAL PAPER IV

DATE: 18TH SEPTEMBER 2024

TIME: 2 Hours Start: 1400 HOURS Finish: 1600 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1. This examination will be marked out of 100 Marks**
- 2. This examination comprises ONE Sections Section I: Multiple Choice Questions**
- 3. All questions are compulsory.**

SECTION I: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (100 MARKS)

1. In the Mental Status Assessment, Affect refers to,
 - a. The predominant theme in a client's conversation
 - b. Subjective description of feelings as stated by the individual
 - c. Individual's manner of perceiving the world
 - d. Overt manifestations of the feelings of an individual as assessed by a nurse

2. According to the Neurobiological theory of psychiatric nursing,
 - a. Most of the psychiatric disorders have genetic roots
 - b. Psychological disturbance originates from emotionally painful experiences
 - c. Mental illnesses arise from experiences related to conflict or anxiety
 - d. All behavior comes from brain activity regulated by neural-chemicals

3. The superego structural area of the mind,
 - a. Develops through social learning
 - b. Uses problem solving and rational thinking mechanisms
 - c. Exists only in the present
 - d. Operates on the 'Pleasure principle'

4. In providing nursing care to a severely malnourished client with anorexia nervosa, goal that is prioritized is:-
 - a. The client will establish adequate daily nutritional intake
 - b. The client will make a contract with the nurse that sets a target weight
 - c. The client will identify self-perceptions about body size as unrealistic
 - d. The client will verbalize the possible psychological consequences of self-starvation

5. The intervention instituted to meet the nutritional needs of a manic client include:-
 - a. Provide nutrient dense finger foods
 - b. Provide a quiet environment for the patient to eat
 - c. Administer appetite stimulants
 - d. Force feeding

6. Dysthymic disorder presents with,
 - a. Cyclothymia and mixed manic episodes for a period of two weeks
 - b. At least 2 yrs of depressed mood not severe to fit in the diagnosis of MD
 - c. Major depression and mixed manic states for a period of one week
 - d. least 2 years of frequently occurring hypomanic symptoms NOT fit manic episode

7. A therapeutic relationship should have,
 - a. Sympathy and Empathy
 - b. Consistency and predictiveness
 - c. Respect and Empathy
 - d. Acceptance and Sympathy

8. Cluster C of personality disorders includes,
 - a. Paranoid and Schizoid personality disorders
 - b. Antisocial and Borderline personality disorders
 - c. Avoidant and Dependent Personality disorders
 - d. Histrionic and Narcissistic personality disorders

9. Euphoria, pinpoint pupils and insensitivity to pain are manifestations of abuse of:-
 - a. Amphetamines
 - b. Tetrahydrocannabinoids
 - c. Hallucinogens
 - d. Opioids

10. The following are organic mental disorders,
 - a. Insomnia, Truancy and Psychogenic fugue
 - b. Delirium, Dementia and Amnesia
 - c. Senility, delirium and epileptic seizures
 - d. Dissociative disorder, Insomnia and Truancy

11. The following nursing diagnosis is appropriate for a client with mania in Bipolar disorder,
 - a. Altered nutrition: Less than body requires
 - b. Self-care, diversional activity and health maintenance deficits
 - c. Powerlessness, hopelessness and chronic low self-esteem
 - d. Ineffective management of therapeutic regimen

12. A client with Depersonalization has,
 - a. Communication disturbances affecting both sensory and motor components
 - b. Inability to recall his geographical location during the day
 - c. Compromised hygiene standards with tendencies to be withdrawn from others
 - d. A sense that own body is unreal, estranged and unattached to situation

13. When nursing a client with Obsessive Compulsive Disorder (OCD),
- Administration of stimulants is necessary
 - Intellectual insight approach should be applied in discouraging their compulsions
 - The client should be distracted with other activities in the environment
 - Group therapy has the least effect on the obsessive behavior
14. Delusions characterized by a belief that people in one's vicinity are likely to be gossiping about them are known as :-
- Delusions of reference
 - Delusions of grandeur
 - Erotomantic delusions
 - Delusions of Jealousy
15. Conversion disorder,
- Is common among men
 - Involves clients complaining of symptoms without underlying organic cause
 - Mostly presents with history of gradual onset among adolescent girls
 - Entails conversion of anxiety to physical symptoms
16. Nightmares with content of a traumatic event that an individual has experienced is a characteristic of:-
- Generalized anxiety disorder
 - Social Phobia
 - Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder
 - Panic Disorder
17. The priority intervention when a client with psychosis and paranoid delusions becomes violent in the unit is:
- Provide objective evidence, that violence is unwarranted.
 - Initially restrain the client to maintain safety.
 - Use clear, calm statements and a confident physical stance.
 - Empathize with the client's paranoid perceptions.

18. The following statement best describes interpersonal relationships of clients with histrionic personality disorder:-
- Their dramatic style makes their interpersonal relationships quite interesting and fulfilling.
 - Their interpersonal relationships tend to be shallow and fleeting, serving their own needs.
 - They tend to develop few relationships because they are strongly independent but generally maintain deep affection.
 - They pay particular attention to details which can frustrate the development of relationships.
19. The following is correct about antipsychotic agents:-
- Can be administered in the first trimester of pregnancy
 - They do cross the placental barrier
 - Are contra-indicated in management of schizophrenia
 - Are only used when patients have major depression
20. Patients with positive symptoms in schizophrenia
- Have a good prognosis
 - Have a poor prognosis
 - Respond to atypical neuroleptics only
 - Do not require any psychotherapy
21. In a non compliant client presenting with a major depressive episode, the average expected time for resolution of acute symptoms from time of re-initiation of treatment with tricyclic antidepressants is:-
- Two Weeks
 - Six weeks
 - Two Months
 - Six Months
22. The following symptoms denote alteration in motor activity,
- Delusions, catatonic stupor and illusions
 - Mannerisms, waxy flexibility and posturing
 - Illusions, echolalia and akathisia
 - Insomnia, euphoria and anhedonia

23. Methadone is mostly used in treatment of ,
- Cocaine intoxication
 - Hallucinogens addiction
 - Marijuana use
 - Heroin dependence
24. The pharmacologic agent used to counter stiffness and tardive dyskinesia associated with typical antipsychotics is:-
- Naloxone
 - Chlorpromazine
 - Benzhexol
 - Diazepam
25. The following drug is indicated for a client experiencing alcohol withdrawal symptoms,
- Haloperidol
 - Lorazepam
 - Benzhexol
 - Naloxone
26. When caring for a child on traction:-
- Play and distraction should be avoided
 - 2 hourly turning is critical
 - Pressure relieving devices must be used on high risk areas
 - Range of motion exercises should be provided for the limb on traction
27. In quota sampling technique, the researcher:-
- Purposively selects subjects to fit the groups identified
 - Selects populations that exist in groups or are geographically dispersed
 - Uses identified subjects to name others that they know have required characteristics
 - Selects cases or subjects as they become available
28. A research question;
- Examines the characteristics of variables
 - States which variables are to be manipulated
 - Focuses on what relationship might exist among variables
 - Focuses on the pattern for conducting an investigation

29. A sampling method where the researcher picks every nth number is;
- Snowball sampling
 - Stratified sampling
 - Systematic sampling
 - Purposive sampling
30. The purpose of comparative design is to;
- Describe a phenomena as it occurs in the community
 - Look for differences in one variable between two groups
 - Establish two causal relationships between two variables
 - Measure the extent one variable influences another
31. Data collection tools include;
- Observation checklist, focus group discussion
 - Questionnaire, interviewing
 - Records audit, participant observation
 - Questionnaire, observation checklist
32. An independent variable in research is;
- The variable that guides qualitative research
 - The presumed effect of phenomenon
 - Also called outcome variable
 - The presumed cause of a phenomenon
33. The statement of justification of the study should show;
- The intentions of the study
 - The limitations of the study
 - Why the study is worth doing
 - What is known about the study
34. The reliability of a measuring tool in research refers to;
- Ability with which it gives the intended results
 - Consistency of the data collected using the tool
 - Adequacy with which its questions are answered
 - Ability to measure what it is supposed to measure
35. Based on time, research may be classified into;
- Basic, applied
 - Experimental, non-experimental
 - Prospective, longitudinal
 - Descriptive, cross sectional

36. Objectivity in research means;
- Assignment of numbers to events accurately
 - Use of measurement that provides different levels of responses
 - Use of facts without distortion by personal feelings
 - Translating concepts into observable measurable phenomenon
37. Methods of data presentations include;
- Tables, graphs, histogram
 - Charts, questionnaires, frequency tables
 - Questionnaires, tables, histogram
 - Graphs, questionnaires, tables
38. Probability sampling design has the advantages of:-
- Small sample size being used
 - Being representative of the population
 - Allowing recruitment of the entire population
 - Allowing the researcher to use convenience sampling
39. The sampling method that allows the researcher to use any group of research subjects is the:-
- Purposive sampling
 - Convenience sampling
 - Snow-ball sampling
 - Quota sampling
40. A sampling frame is best defined as;
- The desired sample size in research
 - The total population from which a sample is drawn
 - The number of study respondents that are randomly selected
 - The method a researcher uses to select a random sample
41. A personal bias in research influenced by one's beliefs and judgment is referred to as;
- Objectivity
 - Reliability
 - Subjectivity
 - Variability

42. A hypothesis is;
- What the researcher aims to achieve in the study
 - Measure of degree of relationships between the variables under study
 - A statement of the predicted relationship between variables in a study
 - A statement on the possible uses of the study findings
43. Methods of data collection include;
- Questionnaire, interview, case study
 - Experiment, observation, written reports
 - Records audit, observation, interview
 - Questionnaire, case study, description
44. The problem statement indicates;
- The aims of the study
 - The design of the study
 - The magnitude of study issue
 - Application of study findings
45. An advantage of probability sampling is that;
- Respondents are conveniently recruited
 - The sample is representative of the population
 - It is easier to recruit the subjects
 - It can be used for all types of research
46. A researcher wants to establish the prevalence of childhood malnutrition in County X. The most appropriate study design would be;
- Correlational
 - Survey
 - Experimental
 - Observational
47. In sampling for a survey, bias can be reduced by:
- Asking the same question in different ways
 - Random selection of people in the sample
 - Using the larger part of the population in the study
 - Random selection of questions to be asked in the interview number

48. The type of the sampling where the researcher uses one respondent to link him to other potential respondent until he gets the desired sample size is called
- Random sampling
 - Snowball sampling
 - Systematic sampling
 - Stratified sampling
49. One of the following statements is false about survey research
- It targets a big population
 - Commonly uses interviews to collect data
 - Can establish causal relationships between variables
 - Instrumental in establishing people's attitudes
50. Examples of longitudinal studies include;
- Descriptive research, cohort studies
 - Trend studies, cohort studies
 - Survey research, cohort studies
 - Case study, survey research
51. Andragogy refers to:-
- Teaching
 - Teaching children
 - Teaching adults
 - Teaching right from the book
52. The best way to approach the adult learner is as a:-
- Facilitator
 - Lecturer
 - Teacher
 - Friend
53. Carl Rogers is known for developing the theory of:-
- Classical conditioning
 - Reinforcement theory
 - Humanistic theory
 - Operant conditioning

54. J.B Watson's recommendation in learning is:-
- All humans have a natural potential and desire to learn
 - Learners repeat the desired behavior if positive reinforcement is given
 - Learning takes place when appropriate knowledge, skills and attitudes have been acquired
 - Active participation of learners enhances learning
55. The cognitive domain of learning:-
- Embraces intellectual ability of remembering and reasoning
 - Emphasizes development of attitudes and values
 - Embraces the development of motor skills and attitudes
 - Emphasizes on feelings and emotional qualities
56. Teaching methods that are most effective in teaching the psychomotor domain include:-
- Discussions, lecture, demonstrations
 - Demonstrations, games, practice
 - Field experience, discussion, demonstration
 - Role play, field experience, lecture
57. Injection skills are usually classified under the following domain of learning:
- Cognitive
 - Affective
 - Analytical
 - Psychomotor
58. One way an instructor can engage the adult learner is by having the students collaborate by acting out real-world situations
- Role-play
 - Case studies
 - Problem-solving ice breakers
 - Lecture
59. In teaching and learning, an examination is VALID if:-
- It gives same results every time it is administered
 - It measures the student's knowledge and skills that it intends to measure
 - Student attain an above average score
 - Is relevant to what has been taught
60. Factors that enhance adult learning include:-
- Leniency, discipline

- b. Relevance, participation
 - c. Revision, reward
 - d. Leniency, respect
61. The part of a learning objective that describes the degree to which the student must perform the expected behavior is:-
- a. The Condition
 - b. Act of performance
 - c. Action verb
 - d. Standard
62. Stimulus variation skills of a teacher during a teaching session include:-
- a. Greeting the learners
 - b. Stating the objectives of the teaching session
 - c. Engaging the students in buzz groups
 - d. Summarizing the session by asking learners questions
63. Experiential learning is where a learner:-
- a. Gains a sense of achievement from high level thinking
 - b. Acquires knowledge, skills and values from direct experience
 - c. Develops independent thinking and initiative
 - d. Develops positive self-concept and self-esteem which are key to meaningful learning
64. Planning tasks of a teacher include:-
- a. Demonstrating procedures and giving feedback
 - b. Preparing the instructional aids and inviting participants
 - c. Distributing references and lecturing
 - d. Evaluation and disciplining students
65. The phases of using teaching aids includes:-
- a. Selecting, previewing, planning, presenting, evaluating
 - b. Evaluating, Selecting, planning, presenting, previewing
 - c. Previewing, Selecting, planning, presenting, evaluating
 - d. Planning, Selecting, presenting, evaluating, previewing
66. Stimulus variation during a teaching session includes:-
- a. Stating the objectives of the teaching session
 - b. Change in speech pattern
 - c. Repeating a students' correct response
 - d. Summarizing the session by asking learners questions

67. Feedback and reflection:

- a. Are essential for student learning
- b. Are essential for student and facilitator learning
- c. Feedback alone is essential for learning
- d. Reflection alone is essential for learning

68. To give feedback:

- a. Prioritize what is important and give it in real time
- b. Focus on constructive feedback to improve mainly weaknesses
- c. Consider what was seen and write it up at a later date
- d. Allow students to decide how to interpret feedback

69. Students are likely to blame low achievement on external factors if they:

- a. Are reflecting on their learning
- b. Have good self-regulation with respect to learning
- c. Feel unfairly assessed
- d. Want to learn from their mistakes

70. The two types of evaluation are:

- a. Formative and Informal
- b. Formative and Summative
- c. Summative and Informative
- d. Summative and Certification

71. Classical conditioning is:-

- a. A theory of learning proposed by J.B Watson
- b. Exemplified when rewards are used to motivate behaviour
- c. Not useful achieving objectives in the attitudinal domain of learning
- d. Only applicable in training animals

72. Learning objectives that target the affective domain are those that influence nurses':-

- a. Caring behaviours towards patients
- b. Skills in performing technical nursing procedures
- c. Skills in handing over and receiving reports
- d. Knowledge on pathophysiological processes of medical and surgical conditions

73. In blooms taxonomy of a nursing student memorizing and repeating pathophysiology in an exam is able to:-
- Remember
 - Understand
 - Synthesise
 - Apply
74. The domain of learning targeted when a nurse teaches a diabetic patient on self injection skills is:-
- Affective
 - Cognitive
 - Psychomotor
 - Communicative
75. The scenario that best demonstrates social learning theory is:-
- Nursing students behaving like competent and admired qualified nursing staff in facilities they are placed
 - Nursing students attending clinical placements religiously to avoid the severe punishment faced by absconding
 - Nursing students vying for positions in government due to the benefits they have seen previous officials getting
 - Junior nursing students being incited by senior students to agitate for their rights after student assembly
76. A type of research that involves the collection of data at one point in time is
- Probability research
 - Cross-sectional research
 - Basic research
 - Longitudinal research
77. A baby born with cleft lip and palate will most likely have compromised:-
- Gastrointestinal function
 - Locomotion
 - Sucking ability
 - Respiratory status
78. Cystic fibrosis:-
- Is characterized by meconium ileus in 80% of infants born with the condition
 - Primarily affects the central nervous system and musculoskeletal system
 - Results in Obesity and overweight in early childhood
 - Is characterized by high potassium levels in sweat

79. Factors that increase the risk of respiratory infections in children include the following except :-
- Smaller airway diameter
 - Shorter distances between structures of the airway
 - Long open Eustachian tubes
 - Large size of tongue and tonsils
80. The most likely diagnosis for a 3 year old child is presenting with sudden airway compromise, drooling , difficulty in breathing and swallowing, a harsh stridor, with a history of severe sore throat, a barking cough and fever is:-
- A massive foreign body obstructing the airway and esophagus
 - Laryngotracheobronchitis
 - Severe acute pneumonia
 - Bronchiolitis
81. Imminent cardio respiratory failure in the distressed infant should be anticipated if:-
- The respiratory rate suddenly increases
 - The blood pressure suddenly increases
 - The respiratory rate suddenly decreases
 - The temperature suddenly decreases.
82. The following action is contraindicated when assessing a child with suspected wilm's tumour :-
- Applying a blood pressure cuff
 - Chest auscultation
 - Abdominal palpation
 - Taking a tympanic temperature
83. The initial bolus of crystalloid fluid replacement for a pediatric patient in shock is:-
- 20 ml/kg
 - 10 ml/kg
 - 30 ml/kg
 - 15 ml/kg
84. The clinical manifestation indicative of esophageal atresia with tracheoesophageal fistula (TEF) is:-
- Incessant crying
 - Night coughing
 - Choking with feeding
 - Projectile vomiting

85. The following statement is FALSE regarding omphaloceles :-
- Is usually covered by a translucent membrane
 - Is frequently associated with other congenital malformations
 - Is lateral to the umbilical stump
 - Is within the umbilical ring
86. Convulsions in an infant should be treated with:-
- Phenobarbitone 20mg/kg rectally stat
 - Phenobarbitone 20mg/kg IV stat
 - Diazepam 0.5mg/kg IV stat
 - Diazepam 0.5mg/kg rectally stat
87. When providing nursing care for a 11 month old infant with severe pneumonia:-
- Oxygen must be given continuously if saturations are at 90% on room air
 - Oxygen therapy is continued until oxygen saturation is at least 80%
 - Oxygen therapy continues until the respiration rate decreases to 70/ min and the child is able to breastfeed
 - Azithromycin is the first line antibiotic for treatment
88. Eisenmenger syndrome:-
- Is a primary congenital cyanotic heart disease
 - Is an indication for emergency surgery in an infant with congenital heart disease
 - Is a complication of acyanotic heart diseases
 - Results in pulmonary hypotension
89. Family centered care is characterized by:-
- Open and Unbiased exchange of information with the family
 - Having the family stay with the child in hospital
 - Ensuring the caregivers do nursing procedures on their children
 - Recognizing the temporary role of the family in the child's life

90. According to Erick Ericson's Theory of psychosocial development, the developmental task for the school aged child is:-
- Developing competence through industry
 - Developing fidelity and self acceptance by establishing an identity
 - Achieving purpose through development of initiative
 - Attaining will through achievement of autonomy
91. Atraumatic care constitutes all the following except:-
- Prevent or minimise child's separation from family.
 - Promote a sense of control.
 - Prevent or minimise bodily injury and pain
 - Sharing of unbiased and complete information
92. Thumb sucking:-
- Can lead to dental malocclusion
 - Is distressing to the child
 - Is a sign of secure attachment
 - Does not need any intervention
93. When caring for an child on traction:-
- Play and distraction should be avoided
 - 2 hourly turning is critical
 - Pressure relieving devices must be used on high risk areas
 - Range of motion exercises should be provided for the limb on traction
94. During triage, the baby to be moved to the front of the queue for review as soon as possible is a:
- 4 month old baby seeking intervention for an extra digit on their left hand
 - 2 year old girl with a capillary refill of 5 seconds
 - 6 months old baby with central cyanosis
 - 6 weeks old baby with a referral note
95. When managing a pediatric patient with shock, potential complications of fluid resuscitation are evidenced by:-
- A heart rate of 50 beats/min.
 - A temperature of 37.8 Degrees celcius
 - Complaints of leg pain.
 - Rales and rhonchi on auscultation.

96. In Pediatric resuscitation effective chest compressions for a 6 year old child should:-
- Be done at the level of 4 finger breaths below the nipple line
 - Compress at least 2/3rd of the chest
 - Range from 100-120 beats per minute
 - Prevent chest recoil
97. The pathogen most frequently associated with acute diarrhea in young children is:-
- Giardia
 - Shigella
 - Rotavirus
 - Salmonella
98. The preoperative nursing management of a child with meningocele constitutes:
- Prone frog like positioning, warm moist sterile dressing over lesion
 - Supine position, warm moist sterile dressing over lesion
 - Lateral position, warm moist sterile dressing over lesion
 - Car- seat positioning, Dry sterile dressing over lesion
99. When caring for the child with fluid volume deficit:
- The output charted only comprises sensible losses
 - To estimate water losses and gains , 1kg is equivalent to 1 Liter
 - The child is weighed every 4 hourly to estimate fluid losses
 - The strategy of correction of deficit is strictly parenteral
100. A clinical sign likely to be noted in a child with pyloric stenosis is:-
- Currant jelly like stools
 - Regurgitation
 - Vomiting and decreased level of consciousness
 - Projectile vomiting and eagerness to eat