



AMREF INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF NURSING AND MIDWIFERY SCIENCES
KENYA REGISTERED COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSING
End of December 2024 SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS

COURSE CODE AND TITLE: DCHN: 111-General Nursing

DATE: WEDNESDAY 4TH DECEMBER 2024

TIME: 2 HOURS

Start: 0900 HOURS

Finish: 1100 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS

1. This exam will be marked **out of 70 Marks**
2. ALL Questions are compulsory.
3. The Examination has Three Sections: Section I- Multiple Choice Questions, Section II: Short Answer Questions, Section III: Long Essay Questions
4. Answer all Questions in the ANSWER BOOKLET provided
5. Do not write anything on the question paper
6. Use the back of your booklet for rough work if need be.

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

1. The causes of pre-renal failure include;
 - A. Renal calculi, benign prostatic hypertrophy and blood clots.
 - B. Tubular necrosis, septic shock and hemolytic blood reaction transfusion.
 - C. Tumors, Trauma and chemical toxicity.
 - D. Hemorrhage, burns and dehydration.
2. A patient becomes restless and tells you she has a headache and feels nausea during hemodialysis. Which complication do you suspect?
 - A. Infection.
 - B. Disequilibrium syndrome.
 - C. Air embolism.
 - D. Acute hemolysis.
3. When preparing a patient for colonoscopy procedure the nurse should: -
 - A. Perform a high colonic washout procedure the night before the procedure.
 - B. Ensure the patient takes a high roughage diet with a laxative the night before procedure.
 - C. Educate the patient to report any “needle prick” sensations within 12 hours after the procedure
 - D. Advise the patient to take low fiber diet for 1 week before the procedure
4. When nursing a patient on steroids, the nurse should,
 - A. Observe for edema, weigh daily, monitor blood counts.
 - B. Maintain infection control, monitor blood sugar maintain hydration.
 - C. Observe for bone marrow suppression, minimize exposure to heat, encourage bedrest
 - D. Encourage increased fluid intake, administer anti-emetics, monitor RBC count
5. An effective nursing intervention to prevent occurrence of Gastroesophageal reflux is: -
 - A. Giving frequent small feedings.
 - B. Giving solid foods
 - C. Giving semi-solid foods.
 - D. Giving osterized feeding.

6. Duodenal ulcers: -
- A. Pain is commonly experienced three hours after meals.
 - B. Are more common in people above 50 years
 - C. Are more common in females than males
 - D. Have a higher risk of malignancy than gastric ulcers.
7. In nursing assessment subjective data is data that the: -
- A. Nurse can assess on their own.
 - B. Patient can report on their own.
 - C. Patient can report and the nurse can confirm.
 - D. Nurse and doctor can confirm.
8. Levofloxacin has a warning concerning: -
- A. Seizures
 - B. Hepatotoxicity
 - C. QT elevation
 - D. Tendon rupture
9. Adrenergic blockers are contraindicated in: -
- a) Hypertension
 - b) Pheochromocytoma
 - c) Migraines
 - d) Obstructive airways disease
10. One of the following is classified under COPDs: -
- A. Pulmonary embolism
 - B. Emphysema
 - C. Empyema
 - D. Atelectasis
11. A client at risk for developing respiratory acidosis. Is one: -
- A. On mechanical ventilator support.
 - B. Hyperventilating.
 - C. Diagnosed with hypokalemia.
 - D. On total parenteral nutrition.

12. The causative organism for acute glomerulonephritis is: -
- A. Campylobacter jejuni
 - B. Group A Streptococcus
 - C. Group B Streptococcus
 - D. Escherichia coli
13. Triple therapy is indicated in treatment of: -
- A. Osteomyelitis.
 - B. Helicobacter pylori.
 - C. Neisseria meningitides.
 - D. Oncocerca volvulus.
14. The type of hypersensitivity reaction involved in contact dermatitis is: -
- A. Type I (IgE-mediated)
 - B. Type II (Cytotoxic)
 - C. Type III (Immune complex-mediated)
 - D. Type IV (Delayed type)
15. A patient presents with a ring-shaped, erythematous, and scaly lesion on the arm, the diagnosis is most likely: -
- A. Psoriasis
 - B. Eczema
 - C. Tinea corporis (ringworm)
 - D. Urticaria
16. One of the following is a typical sign of increased intracranial pressure (ICP): -
- A. Hypotension
 - B. Bradycardia
 - C. Hyperthermia
 - D. Tachypnea
17. The most common cause of ischemic stroke: -
- A. Hemorrhage
 - B. Thromboembolism
 - C. Head trauma
 - D. Brain tumor

18. Myasthenia gravis primarily affects: -
- A. Central nervous system
 - B. Peripheral nerves
 - C. Spinal cord
 - D. Neuromuscular junction
19. In the nursing process, when is critical thinking most important: -
- A. During the assessment phase only
 - B. Only when implementing care
 - C. At every phase of the nursing process
 - D. Only when formulating nursing diagnoses
20. The type of data collected during assessment phase of the nursing process is: -
- A. Objective only
 - B. Subjective only
 - C. Both objective and subjective
 - D. Critical only

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

1. State four (4) sign and symptoms of renal graft rejection and failure. (4 marks)
2. Outline four (4) reasons why diseases of the middle ear are common in early childhood. (4 marks)
3. Explain Two (2) types of glaucoma. (4 marks)
4. Explain Six (6) roles of a critical care nurse in a critical care unit. (6 marks)
5. Outline Four (4) functions of thyroid hormone. (4 marks)
6. Explain Four (4) causes of hypovolemic shock. (4 marks)
7. State four (4) types of sickle cell crisis in children. (4 marks)

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

1. Patient Y 54yrs old is admitted in a medical ward having been diagnosed to have suffered diabetes.
 - a) Explain two (2) main types of diabetes. (6 marks)
 - b) Describe Seven (7) specific nursing interventions for a patient X (14 marks)