



AMREF INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF NURSING AND MIDWIFERY SCIENCES
KENYA REGISTERED COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSING
End of Semester Examinations Dec 2024

COURSE CODE AND TITLE: DNS 222: Oncology and Palliative Care

DATE: MONDAY 9TH 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 -use the back of your booklet for rough work if need be.**

SECTION I: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)

1. The kind of foods have been linked to colon cancer:
 - A. Microwaved foods
 - B. Processed meats
 - C. Foods with salt substitutes
 - D. Shell fish
2. The highest cause of cancer death globally is:
 - A. Lung cancer
 - B. Stomach cancer
 - C. Breast cancer
 - D. Liver cancer
3. The aim of palliative care is to:
 - A. Provide comfort, support and relief of suffering
 - B. Care for patients with cancer only
 - C. Care for the dying patient only
 - D. Prevent the patient from dying in hospital
4. With regards to the cancer burden:
 - A. Cancer is the 3rd leading cause of death worldwide
 - B. Cancer is the leading cause of death in Kenya
 - C. Cancer incidence in sub-Saharan Africa, for example, is projected to increase more than 92% in 2020 and 2040
 - D. Around one-eighth of deaths from cancer are due to tobacco use
5. The highest cause of cancer death globally is:
 - A. Lung cancer
 - B. Stomach cancer
 - C. Breast cancer
 - D. Liver cancer
6. A test that is definitive in diagnosis of cancer:
 - A. CT scan
 - B. Biopsy
 - C. Antibody test
 - D. Widal test
7. Hospice care compares with palliative care because they both address
 - A. Terminal illness, seek curative treatment
 - B. Focus on symptom management, aggressive treatment
 - C. Has terminal illness diagnoses, focuses on symptom management
 - D. Has no terminal illness focus, symptom management diagnoses

8. Palliative sedation aims to achieve
 - A. Symptoms management
 - B. Treatment of agitation
 - C. Reduce patient's awareness of distressing symptoms
 - D. Encourage safety and comfort

9. Essential components of palliative care include:
 - A. Rehabilitation, continuity of care, treatment
 - B. Effective communication, terminal care, bereavement planning
 - C. Terminal care, symptom control, rehabilitation
 - D. Education, research grief planning

10. The most important aim of pain management in palliative care is
 - A. Reduce emotional reactions to impending death
 - B. Prevent suffering
 - C. Enhance recovery
 - D. Reduce side effects of some interventions

11. The ethical framework of palliative care addresses the following:
 - A. Autonomy, privacy, self-awareness
 - B. Confidentiality, justice, access
 - C. Consent, confidentiality, privacy
 - D. Self-awareness, beneficence, privacy

12. A person facing eminent death may cry often, become socially withdrawn, or become mute. This may be indicative of;
 - A. Isolation
 - B. Bargaining
 - C. Anger
 - D. Depression

13. Best practice in symptom assessment warrants:
 - A. Weekly reassessment and documentation
 - B. Continual reassessment and documentation
 - C. Multi-disciplinary decision-making
 - D. Documentation of all medical decisions made

14. The key component of end-of-life care that emphasizes honoring the patient's wishes and decisions:
 - A. Advanced care planning
 - B. Routine medical procedures
 - C. Aggressive treatments
 - D. Sedation therapy

15. An essential element in providing emotional support for terminally ill patients:
- A. Active listening and empathy
 - B. Limiting communication
 - C. Encouraging isolation
 - D. Avoiding addressing fears and concerns
16. An important goal of bereavement care for families after the loss of a loved one:
- A. Encouraging immediate return to work
 - B. Fostering grief expression and support
 - C. Avoiding discussions about the deceased
 - D. Discouraging seeking emotional help
17. Nausea and vomiting are common adverse effects of radiation and chemotherapy. When should a nurse administer antiemetics:
- A. When therapy is completed
 - B. Immediately after nausea begins
 - C. With the administration of therapy
 - D. 30 minutes before the initiation of therapy
18. A factor that increases the risk for cancer of the stomach
- A. Obesity
 - B. Sugar
 - C. Salt and salt preserved foods
 - D. Dietary fiber
19. A home-based caregiver who frequently monitors the vital signs of his client takes care of their:
- A. Pastoral needs
 - B. Physical needs
 - C. Social needs
 - D. Psychological needs
20. A test that confirms diagnosis of cancer
- A. Sonography
 - B. Biopsy
 - C. CT scan
 - D. MRI

SECTION II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)

1. Outline 5 roles of research in cancer control and prevention (5marks)
2. State 5 consequences of ineffective communication in palliative care (5 marks)
3. State four main components of psychosocial care in palliative care (4 Marks)
4. Explain 3 ethical principles in palliative care (6 Marks)
5. Explain 3 types of pain (6 Marks)
6. Differentiate between palliative care and hospice care (4 Marks)

SECTION III: LONG ANSWER QUESTION (20 MARKS)

1. Mrs. Z, a 45-year-old is brought to hospital with complains of chronic cough and chest pain for the last 2 months. After conducting diagnostic investigations, a diagnosis of lung cancer is made. Discuss 5 treatment modalities that are used in management of cancer. (20 marks)