



**AMREF INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF NURSING AND MIDWIFERY SCIENCES
KENYA REGISTERED COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSING
END OF SEMESTER MAY- AUGUST 2024 EXAMINATIONS**

DNS 222: ONCOLOGY AND PALLIATIVE CARE NURSING

DATE: Tuesday 13th August 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. Cancer is caused by:
 - A. Uncontrolled mitosis
 - B. Uncontrolled meiosis
 - C. Rupturing of cells
 - D. Loss of immunity of the cells
2. Migration of cancer cells from the site of origin to other sites is called:
 - A. Diapedesis
 - B. Metastasis
 - C. Proliferation
 - D. Mutation
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. A malignant tumour of connective tissue:
 - A. Sarcoma
 - B. Carcinoma
 - C. Osteoma
 - D. Glaucoma
5. A hospice is:
 - A. An organization that provides palliative care in a variety of settings
 - B. A small hospital found in a rural area
 - C. A group of people who provide bereavement counselling
 - D. A hospital for children with cancer
6. 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
7. A test that is definitive in diagnosis of cancer:
 - A. CT scan
 - B. Biopsy
 - C. Antibody test
 - D. Widal test

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. 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
10. 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
11. 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
12. Migration of cancer cells from the site of origin to other sites is called
 - A. Diapedesis
 - B. Metastasis
 - C. Proliferation
 - D. Mutation
13. The most common solid tumours – breast, colon etc. arise in
 - A. epithelial cells
 - B. mesothelial cells
 - C. nerve cells
 - D. muscle cells
14. Cancer is more in older people due to
 - A. Cell replacement is inadequate
 - B. Diminished immune response
 - C. They accumulate more mutations
 - D. Hormone release is reduced

15. The aim of pain management in palliative care is:
- A. Delay death
 - B. Prompt pain relief
 - C. Enhance cure
 - D. Delay symptoms
16. A characteristic of the cancer cell:
- A. Density dependent inhibition
 - B. Contact inhibition
 - C. Loss of anchorage dependence
 - D. Apoptosis
17. An internal radiation therapy in which radioactive material is implanted near the tumor site:
- A. Local radiation
 - B. Brachytherapy
 - C. Implant radiation
 - D. Tissue radiation
18. A treatment modality that stimulates the body's defenses against cancer:
- A. Surgery
 - B. Radiotherapy
 - C. Chemotherapy
 - D. Biotherapy
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. Explain the pathophysiology of cancer (5 Marks)
2. Outline 5 roles of the palliative care team (5 Marks)
3. Explain Three (3) factors that determine the choice of treatment for a cancer patients (6 Marks)
4. Outline four (4) non-pharmacological strategies for pain management in palliative care (Marks)
5. Explain three (3) ethical principles in palliative care (6 Marks)
6. Outline four (4) roles of surgery in Oncology (4 Marks)

SECTION III: LONG ANSWER QUESTION (20 MARKS)

7. Cancer is a global concern with the adverse effects associated its treatment being more in the Lower and Middle income countries.
 - a) Outline the role of research in cancer control and prevention (2 Marks)
 - b) Discuss the three (3) Levels of disease prevention in relation to cancer (6 Marks)
 - c) Describe three (3) critical nursing interventions in preparing patients with cancer for of any Three (3) cancer treatment modalities (12 Marks)