



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

**DCHN 111: General Nursing**

**TIME: 2 HOURS**

**Start: 11:15AM**

**Finish: 1:15 PM**

**13<sup>TH</sup> APRIL 2026**

**INSTRUCTIONS**

1. This exam will be marked **out of 70 Marks**
2. ALL Questions are compulsory.
3. The Examination has Three Sections: Section A- Multiple Choice Questions, Section B: Short Answer Questions, Section C: 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. A hormone of the adrenal cortex responsible for regulating sodium and potassium balance is: -
  - a) Cortisol
  - b) Aldosterone
  - c) Adrenaline
  - d) Androgen
2. A clinical finding that is most consistent with hyperthyroidism: -
  - a) Bradycardia and lethargy
  - b) Heat intolerance and weight loss
  - c) Cold intolerance and dry skin
  - d) Constipation and depression
3. A statement that best defines critical care in nursing practice: -
  - a) Care provided only in surgical wards for post operative patients
  - b) Specialized care for patients with life threatening conditions requiring continuous monitoring and advanced interventions
  - c) Routine nursing care for patients with chronic illness in an outpatient setting
  - d) General nursing care provided in community health centers
4. The primary purpose of an arterial line in critical care: -
  - a) To administer intravenous medications directly into the artery
  - b) To provide continuous blood pressure monitoring and easy access for arterial blood sampling
  - c) To measure central venous pressure
  - d) To deliver large amounts of intravenous fluids rapidly
5. Acute infection is characterized by: -
  - a) Sudden onset, slow progression, and often with mild symptoms
  - b) Delayed onset and slow progression
  - c) Sudden onset, rapid progression, and often with severe symptoms
  - d) Delayed onset and rapid progression

6. The ability of a pathogen to spread in the host tissues after establishing the infection is known as: -
- Adhesion
  - Invasiveness
  - Toxigenicity
  - None of these
7. Raised skin lesion that is less than 1cm is called a: -
- Macule
  - Papule
  - Plaque
  - Nodule
8. Non- bullous impetigo is characterized by: -
- Red sores or blisters, usually around nose and mouth with mild itching and may spread to other areas via touch or shared items.
  - Large, fluid filled blisters, often on the trunk, arms, or legs with blisters that bursts and leave raw, red skin.
  - Painful ulcers that penetrate deeper into the skin often on legs or feet and are covered by thick crusts and may leave scars.
  - Painful Red sores or fluid filled blisters that penetrate deeper into the skin with no scarring often at the back.
9. A 'Barrel Chest' is an indication of: -
- Chronic Obstructive Disease
  - Pleural Effusion
  - Bronchial Asthma
  - Atelectasis
10. An ABG abnormality expected in a patient with COPD is increased: -
- PaCO<sub>2</sub>
  - PaO<sub>2</sub>
  - PH
  - Oxygen saturation

11. Early morning periorbital edema is indicative of: -
- Acute glomerulonephritis
  - Nephrotic syndrome
  - Urolithiasis
  - Pyelonephritis
12. Glomerulonephritis usually follows: -
- Staphylococcal infection.
  - Gonococcal infection.
  - Hemophilus influenza infection.
  - Streptococcal infection
13. The nurse identifies a patient's responses to actual or potential health problems during which step of the nursing process: -
- Assessment
  - Diagnosis
  - Planning
  - Evaluation
14. The Nursing diagnosis of utmost priority for a patient is diagnosed with deep-vein thrombosis is: -
- Impaired gas exchange related to increased blood flow
  - Fluid volume excess related to peripheral vascular disease
  - Risk for injury related to edema
  - Altered peripheral tissue perfusion related to venous congestion
15. During which step of the nursing process does such a revision take place: -
- Assessment
  - Planning
  - Implementation
  - Evaluation

16. An action that reflects the assessment step of the nursing process is: -
- a) Taking a patient's apical pulse rate every 2 hours after being admitted for an episode of chest pain
  - b) Scheduling a patient's fluid intake over 12 hours when the patient has a fluid restriction
  - c) Examining a patient for injury after a patient falls in the bathroom
  - d) Obtaining a patient's respiratory rate after a nebulizer treatment
17. The tissues that connect muscles to bone is: -
- a) Nerve
  - b) Cartilage
  - c) Tendon
  - d) ligaments
18. The condition that makes the bones to be fragile and brittle is: -
- a) Gout
  - b) Arthritis
  - c) Scoliosis
  - d) Osteoporosis
19. In positioning a casted leg, the nurse should: -
- a) Keep the leg in a flat position always
  - b) Elevate the leg for 3 hours then put it flat for 1 hour
  - c) Keep the leg flat for 3 hours then elevate it for 1 hour.
  - d) Elevate the leg on pillow continuously for 24 to 48 hours.
20. After a clients' nasogastric tube has been removed the nurse should: -
- a) Offer the client liquids to drink.
  - b) Provide the client with oral hygiene.
  - c) Encourage client to cough and deep breath.
  - d) Auscultate the client's bowel sounds

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

1. Outline four (4) clinical manifestations of cushing syndrome. (4 marks)
2. State six (6) roles of a critical care Nurse. (6 marks)
3. Highlight classification of leukemia based on cell type and diseases progression. (4 marks)
4. Explain four (4) common signs and symptoms of a baby who has nephrotic syndrome (4 marks)
5. State 4 (four) complications of liver Cirrhosis. (4 marks)
6. Explain pathophysiology of myasthenia gravis. (4 marks)
7. Outline the immediate management of a patient with Myocardial Infarction (MI). (4 marks)

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

1. Baby Y is admitted in medical pediatric ward with a diagnosis of Nephrotic syndrome.
  - b) Define Nephrotic syndrome. (2 marks)
  - c) State four (4) key clinical features/characteristics of Nephrotic syndrome (4 marks)
  - d) Describe the medical and nursing management of Baby Y. (14 marks)