



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

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

DATE: 14-4-2025

TIME: 2 Hours

START: 2:00PM

FINISH: 4:00PM

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 key component of end-of-life care that emphasizes honoring the patient's wishes and decisions is:-
 - A. Advanced care planning
 - B. Routine medical procedures
 - C. Aggressive treatments
 - D. Sedation therapy
2. An essential element in providing emotional support for terminally ill patients is:-
 - A. Active listening and empathy
 - B. Limiting communication
 - C. Encouraging isolation
 - D. Avoiding addressing fears and concerns
3. 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
4. The appropriate time to administer antiemetics in patients with Nausea and vomiting due to radiation and chemotherapy is:-
 - A. When therapy is completed
 - B. Immediately after nausea begins
 - C. With the administration of therapy
 - D. 30 minutes before the initiation of therapy
5. A factor that increases the risk for cancer of the stomach is;-
 - A. Obesity
 - B. Sugar
 - C. Salt and salt preserved foods
 - D. Dietary fiber
6. 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

7. A test that confirms diagnosis of cancer
 - A. Sonography
 - B. Biopsy
 - C. CT scan
 - D. MRI
8. The highest cause of cancer death globally is:-
 - A. Lung cancer
 - B. Stomach cancer
 - C. Breast cancer
 - D. Liver cancer
9. 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
10. The kind of foods have been linked to colon cancer include:-
 - A. Microwaved foods
 - B. Processed meats
 - C. Foods with salt substitutes
 - D. Shell fish
11. Cancer is caused by:
 - A. Uncontrolled mitosis
 - B. Uncontrolled meiosis
 - C. Rupturing of cells
 - D. Loss of immunity of the cells
12. Migration of cancer cells from the site of origin to other sites is called:
 - A. Diapedesis
 - B. Metastasis
 - C. Proliferation
 - D. Mutation
13. A malignant tumour of connective tissue:
 - A. Sarcoma
 - B. Carcinoma
 - C. Osteoma
 - D. Glaucoma
14. The most common solid tumours – breast, colon etc. arise in
 - A. epithelial cells
 - B. mesothelial cells
 - C. nerve cells
 - D. muscle cells

15. Cancer is more prevalent in the elderly due to:-
- A. Cell replacement is inadequate
 - B. Diminished immune response
 - C. They accumulate more mutations
 - D. Decreased Hormone levels
16. An internal radiation therapy in which radioactive material is implanted near the tumor site is called:
- A. Local radiation
 - B. Brachytherapy
 - C. Implant radiation
 - D. Tissue radiation
17. A treatment modality that stimulates the body's defenses against cancer:
- A. Surgery
 - B. Radiotherapy
 - C. Chemotherapy
 - D. Biotherapy
18. 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
19. 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
20. 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

SECTION II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)

1. Explain three (3) factors that determine the choice of treatment for a patient with cancer (6 Marks)
2. Outline four (4) non-pharmacological strategies for pain management in palliative care (4 Marks)
3. Differentiate between palliative care and hospice care (4 Marks)
4. Outline five (5) roles of research in cancer control and prevention (5marks)
5. State five (5) consequences of ineffective communication in palliative care (5 marks)
6. With the use of practical examples, Explain the 3 levels of disease prevention and control in oncology (6 marks)

SECTION III: LONG ANSWER QUESTION (20 MARKS)

Mrs.T, 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.

- b) Outline four (4) possible priority nursing diagnosis for Mrs. T (4 marks)
- c) Discuss four (4) treatment modalities that are used in management of cancer. In each modality, outline the role of the nurse. (16 marks)