**MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

1. One of the following is a platelet blood disorder:

1. Leukemia
2. Anemia
3. Hemophilia
4. Hodgkin disease

2. Erythropoesis is:

1. Destruction of red blood cells
2. Production of red blood cells
3. Reduction in all cellular contents of blood
4. Haemolysis of red blood cells

3. Long time deficient production of intrinsic factor can lead to:

1. Sickle cell disease
2. Chrismas disease
3. Pernicious anaemia
4. Haemophilia

4. Hydroxyurea is used as a pharmacologic therapy in the treatment of sickle cell aneamia because:

1. It maintains erythropoiesis
2. It is useful in management of pulmonary hypertension
3. It is effective in increasing fetal hemoglobin
4. It has ant sickling properties

2. Causes of cardiogenic shock

A) Coronary arterial occlusion

B) injuries

C) Whole blood loss

D) Effects of drug

3. A full thickness burn is characterized by

A) Mild to severe erythema

B) Large blisters covering the area

C) Tissue disruption with fat exposed

D) Healing occurs in weeks to months

4.Cellulitis is

A)A difusse inflammation of the connective tissue

B) An acute inflammation of the lmph nodes

C)Adessiminated inflammation of the adipose tissue

D)An inflammation due to toxins being released into sub cutaneous tissue

5.Clinical manifestations of gas gangrene include

A)Mouse like odour on wound

B)Risussardonicus

C)Trismus

Green/black wound

**MCQ**

6.

A nurse advices on sources of calcium to include

a) green beans, cheese, spinach

avocado, pork, potatoes

c) eggs, beef, yorgurt

7. Normal serum magnesium levels are

a) 2.6mg/dl-5.2mg/dl

b)8.6mg/dl-10mg/dl

c)1.6mg/dl-2.6mg/dl

8. A malignant growth of the pigment cells is referred to as

A )glioma

b) melanoma

c) sarcoma

9. Hyperphosphatemia accompanies

a)hypokalemia

b) hyponatremia

c)hypocalcaemia

10.clinical manifestations for hypovolemia

a) flattened neck veins, high temperature, weak, rapid pulse

b)crackles, poor skin turgor, increased blood pressure

c) thirst, distended neck veins, loss of weight

5. Aplasia is:

1. Abnormal decrease of platelets
2. Failure of a tissue to develop
3. Large sized red blood cells
4. Abnorm6al reduction of granulocytes

**6.** The rule of nines in burns is a guide to assessing the body surface area involved in burns. The upper limbs represent the following percentages:

1. 9%
2. 18%
3. 4.5%
4. 36%

7. The following is a common complication of Cystoscopy:

1. Urine retention
2. Urine incontinence
3. Bacterimea
4. Haematuria

**8.** The following is not an indication for colostomy:

1. Cancer of colon
2. Trauma
3. Congenital defects
4. Pyloric stenosis

**9.** One of the following is a contraindication of laryngoscopy:

1. Suspected tumors of esophagus
2. Suspected foreign bodies
3. Passing endotracheal tube
4. Suspected tumours of larynx

**10.** The following investigation is contraindicated to a patient with an artificial metallic Sino atrial node:

1. Magnetic resonance imaging
2. Computerized tomography Scan
3. Electro encephalogram
4. Ultrasound

11. Thrombo-phlebitis means:

1. Inflammation of the veins with clot formation
2. Formation of clot on an already inflamed vein
3. Formation of clot on an already inflamed artery
4. Inflammation of vein with no clot formation

12. The following drug is used in management of angina pectoris

1. Nitroglycerine
2. Heparin
3. Diuretics
4. Coumarins

13. Paroxysmal Nocturnal dyspnea is a characteristic feature of:

1. Right ventricular failure
2. Left ventricular failure
3. Cardiac asthma
4. Cardiac arrhythmias

14. The following is a characteristic of an artery:

1. Has valves
2. Retains a round shape when cut
3. Has thin walls
4. wall has less muscularity and elasticity

15. The damage of heart valves in rheumatic heart diseases is due to:

1. Group A beta haemolytic streptococci
2. Antibodies developed to combat the infection
3. Development of vegetations
4. Scarring of the formations following resolutions

16. Paradoxical chest movement is associated with:

1. pneumothorax
2. flail chest
3. tension pneumothorax
4. acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS)

17. Abnormal, permanent enlargement of the air spaces past the terminal bronchioles

Is:

1. Bronchitis
2. Bronchiolitis
3. Emphysema
4. Bronchiectasis

18. When teaching pulmonary exercises to a patient with COPD (chronic obstructive pulmonary disease) give the following instructions:

1. Take breaks every 10 to 20 minutes with every exercise
2. Purse lip breathing techniques
3. Encourage repetitive heavy lifting exercises that will increase strength
4. Limit exercises based on respiratory acidosis

19. One of the following is not a common respiratory symptom that a person seeks health care for:

1. Dyspnea
2. Cough
3. Sneezing
4. Sputum production

20. In chest physiotherapy, percussion & postural drainage is done so as to:

1. Relieve chest pain
2. Make patient cough
3. Loosen and mobilize secretions.
4. Allay the patient’s anxiety

**SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS- 40 MARKS**

1. State four considerations done when choosing a donor site

2. By the aid of a diagram describe the physiology of wound healing

3. A patient presents with a diagnosis of hypo natremia

A) Define hyponatremia

B) State three causes of hyponatremia

C) State the specific management of hyponatremia

D) List four (4) sources of sodium

1. State five general causes of anaemia  **(5 marks)**

2. Outline the management of acute congestive cardiac failure **(5 marks)**

3. State four types of shock **(4 marks)**

4. Define the following terminologies **(5 marks)**

1. Hyperkaelaemia
2. Hyponaetremia
3. Heart attack
4. Debridement
5. Tumour

5. State five (5) advantages which peritoneal dialysis has over haemodialysis**(5 marks)**

## 6. State five (5) indications of paracentensis(5 marks)

7. State five (5) nursing interventions in pneumonia (**5 marks)**

8. Explain the inflammatory process **(6 marks)**

**LONG ANSWER QUESTION - 40 MARKS**

1. Mrs. XY aged 36 years is admitted in a medical ward with a diagnosis of peptic ulcer disease (newly diagnosed)

1. Define peptic ulcer disease **(1 mark)**
2. List six (6) clinical features that Mrs. XY will present **(3 marks)**
3. Describe the medical and nursing management of Mrs. XY from admission till discharge **(12 marks)**

State four (4) complications Mrs. XY may develop **(4 marks)**

1.A 45 year old male weighing 65kg sustains burns on his front trunk and one arm at 6.00a.m,he arrives at the hospital at 9.00a.m.On assessment fluid therapy is instituted

A ) Using the rule of nine calculate his total burn surface area

B) Using parklands (baxter)formula calculate amount of fluid required

ii) determine fluid required in first 8 hours

C) Describe the nursing care management of this patient

D) List four (4) complications that may occur

2. A nurse in a medical-surgical unit understands the aim of nursing care is to restore normal function as much as possible. Describe the measures the nurse will put into place to ensure this goal is met

2. Mr. ABC aged 30 years is admitted in the surgical ward with a diagnosis of pneumothorax secondary to penetrating chest injury. A chest tube is inserted and connected to under water seal drain.

1. State four (4) indication of underwater seal drainage **(4 marks)**
2. List six (6) clinical features that Mr. ABC will present **(3 marks)**
3. Describe the medical and nursing management of Mr. ABC from admission till discharge **(11 marks)**
4. State two (2) complications Mr. ABC may develop **(2 marks**

**MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS - 20 MARKS**

1. One of the following is a platelet blood disorder:

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2. Anemia
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2. Erythropoesis is:

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3. Long time deficient production of intrinsic factor can lead to:

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4. Hydroxyurea is used as a pharmacologic therapy in the treatment of sickle cell aneamia because:

1. It maintains erythropoiesis
2. It is useful in management of pulmonary hypertension
3. It is effective in increasing fetal hemoglobin
4. It has ant sickling properties

5. The main purpose of raising the legs of a casualty in shock is;

1. To help in breathing
2. To slow down the heart beat
3. To prevent nausea
4. To improve blood flow to the brain

**6.** The rule of nines in burns is a guide to assessing the body surface area involved in burns. The upper limbs represent the following percentages:

1. 9%
2. 18%
3. 4.5%
4. 36%

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1. Inflammation of the veins with clot formation
2. Formation of clot on an already inflamed vein
3. Formation of clot on an already inflamed artery
4. Inflammation of vein with no clot formation

12. The pain in the angina pectoris is primarily due to;

1. Coronary vasoconstriction
2. Myocardial infarction
3. Portal hypertension
4. Coronary vasodilation

13. Paroxysmal Nocturnal dyspnea is a characteristic feature of:

1. Right ventricular failure
2. Left ventricular failure
3. Cardiac asthma
4. Cardiac arrhythmias

14. The following is acharacteristic of an artery:

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1. Relieve chest pain
2. Make patient cough
3. Loosen and mobilize secretions.
4. Allay the patient’s anxiety

**SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS- 40 MARKS**

1. State six(6) general causes of anaemia **(6 marks)**

2. State six (6) risk factors to cardiovascular diseases **(6 marks)**

3. Outline the First aid management of severe external bleeding **(6 marks)**

4. State five (5) advantages which peritoneal dialysis has over haemodialysis**(5 marks)**

## 5. State five (5) indications of paracentensis(5 marks)

6. State six (6) nursing interventions in pneumonia (**6 marks)**

7. Outline the management of peptic ulcer disease **(6 marks)**

**LONG ANSWER QUESTION - 40 MARKS**

1. Mrs. XY aged 56 years is admitted in a medical ward with a diagnosis of Acute Left sided heart failure.

1. Define heart failure **(1 mark)**
2. List six (6) clinical features that Mrs. XY will present **(3 marks)**
3. Describe the medical and nursing management of Mrs. XY from admission till discharge **(12 marks)**
4. State four (4) complications Mrs. XY may develop **(4 marks)**

2. Mr. ABC aged 30 years is admittedin thesurgical ward with a diagnosis of pneumothorax secondary to penetrating chest injury.A chest tube is inserted andconnected to under water seal drain.

1. State four(4) indication of underwater seal drainage**(4 marks)**
2. List six (6) clinical features that Mr. ABC will present **(3 marks)**
3. Describe the medical and nursing management ofMr. ABC from admission till discharge **(11 marks)**
4. State two (2) complications Mr. ABC may develop **(2 marks)**