**KENYA MEDICAL TRAINING COLLEGE PORT REITZ CAMPUS**

**DEPARTMENT OF NURSING: ORAL DENTAL, ALIMENTARY, BILIARY EXAM**

**CLASS: March 2017& Sept 2017 Time: 3 HOURS**

**DATE: 8 /11//2018**

**EXAMINATION NO. /COLLEGE NO.......................................**

**INSTRUCTION TO STUDENTS:**

1. **Read questions carefully and answer what is asked**
2. **ENTER YOUR EXAMINATION NUMBER AND QUESTION NUMBER in the provided full scaps**
3. **All the questions are compulsory**
4. **PART 1 ( MCQ’S)**

**Write answers in capital letters in the full scaps provided 20 marks**

1. **Each MCQ is 1 mark**
2. **Part II (SHORT ANSWER QUESTION)**

**Answer each question in the full scaps provided 40 marks**

1. **PART III (LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS)**

**Answer each question in the full scaps provided 40marks**

1. **Omission or wrong numbering of examination question papers will result to deduction of 10% marks from the marks scored**
2. **Each student must sign the examination return form after handing over all the scripts**
3. **No candidate shall leave the examination room until all examination scripts are submitted.**
4. **Which of the following is a combination of mechanical causes of intestinal obstruction?**
5. Volvulus, strangulated hernia, paralytic illeus
6. Intususception, volvulus , strangulated hernia
7. paralytic illeus, Intususception,mesenteric thrombosis
8. mesenteric thrombosis, Intususception, volvulus
9. **Pokisho is recovering from gastrectomy. 14 hours post operatively you notice large amount of blood stained drainage from NG tube. You should:**
10. Put 10 mls of iced normal saline
11. Do gastric lavage and Clamp the tube
12. Clamp the tube and chart the quantity drainage
13. Call the Dr immediately report type and quantity drainage
14. **Paroditis causative organisms is called:**
15. *Streptococcus influenza*
16. *Mycobacterium bovis*
17. *Staphylococcus aureus*
18. Viruses
19. **Below are clinical features of hiatal hernia EXCEPT:**
20. Upper gastro-intestinal bleeding
21. Regurgitation
22. Dyspepsia
23. Heartburn
24. **Gastric ulcer and duodenal disease is diagnosed by :**
25. Laparoscopy
26. Cystoscopy
27. Endoscopy
28. Protoscopy
29. **Which of the following types of Hepatitis is transmitted through fecal oral route?**
30. Hepatitis B and C
31. Hepatitis A and E
32. Hepatitis B
33. Hepatitis B and F
34. **Which position would you keep a patient with appendicitis to ensure comfort:**
35. Lie patient on prone position
36. Flex the patient right knee
37. Sitting patient upright on chair
38. Turn patient on her side
39. **Which one of the following mostly initiates the development of acute appendicitis?**
40. A viral infection
41. Acute gastroenteritis
42. Clostridium infection
43. Obstruction of the appendeceal lumen
44. **To prevent dumping syndrome instruct the client to:**
45. Eat smaller meals at more frequent intervals
46. Take high carbohydrate intake and concentrated sweets
47. Ambulate and rest after eating.
48. All the above
49. **The following include late clinical manifestations of Gastric Cancer EXCEPT:**
50. Weight loss
51. Anemia
52. Anorexia
53. Metastasis
54. **Jaundice seen in newborn is called:**
55. Hemolytic jaundice
56. Neonatal jaundice
57. Hepatocellular jaundice
58. Obstructive jaundice
59. **The function of the liver include all the following EXCEPT:**
    1. producing and conveying bile
    2. metabolizing carbohydrates, fats, and proteins
    3. synthesizing coagulation factors VII, IX, and X, and prothrombin
    4. Toxification of acids and coagulation
60. **Rovsing’s sign is a pain clinical feature elicited in appendicitis on palpation. Which side is palpated if the pain felt if present?**
61. Left lower quadrant
62. Right upper quadrant
63. Left Upper quadrant
64. Right lower quadrant
65. **The following include the sites for ulcers. Which one is NOT?**
66. stomach
67. Duodenum
68. colon
69. esophagus
70. **The initial management of a patient with uncomplicated hemorrhoid is :**
71. Surgical resection
72. Bed rest
73. Excise
74. Increase intake of fiber and fluids
75. **Bile is produced in the liver and stored in:**
76. Pancrease
77. Urinary bladder
78. Gall bladder
79. Kidneys
80. **A comprehensive health history should be obtained to elicit subjective data related to major manifestations of GI problems. As a nurse you begin by taking a complete history and focusing on common symptoms to include the following EXCEPT:**

Abdominal pain,

Intestinal gas,

Nausea and vomiting

Dysuria

1. **The term malocclusion** **means:**
2. Acute periapical abscess formation
3. Misalignment of the teeth of the upper and lower dental arcs when the jaws are closed.
4. dislocated jaw, a displaced disc, or an injured condyle
5. Chronic dentoalveolar abscess
6. **The following consist of medical management oral cancer EXCEPT:**
7. Surgical resection
8. Colostomy
9. Radiation therapy
10. Chemotherapy
11. **Tracheotomy set is kept on bedside after esophageal surgery to :**
    * 1. Help a less functional tongue to shallow
      2. To repair impaired oral mucous membrane
      3. Maintain patent airway in case of airway obstruction
      4. Lower esophageal sphincter incompetent

**PART III SHORT ANSWERS**

* + 1. Draw and Labelle a cross section of the teeth (5marks)
    2. State 5 Prevention Measures used to prevent and control dental caries (5 marks).
    3. State **3 types of hepatitis** include **mode of transmission** and **2 clinical features** ( 9 marks)
    4. Endoscopy uses an endoscope to view the esophagus and stomach. List 3 nursing consideration before the procedure and 3 nursing consideration(action) after the procedure (3 marks)
    5. Define the following terms (3 marks)

1. Hiatal hernia
2. Gastro esophageal reflux disease (GERD)
3. Globus
   * 1. Differentiate between the two terms (8 marks)
4. Dysphalgia and odynophagia
5. Volvulus and intussusceptions of the bowel
6. Sialadenitis and Sialolithiasis
7. Cholecystitis and Chlelinthiasis
   * 1. Explain pernicious anemia as an autoimmune disease in the stomach (3 marks)
     2. Indicate true or false (1mark)

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1. Sliding herniais the most common where the stomach and the gastroesophageal junction slip up into the chest

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1. Paraesophageal herniaoccurs when a part of the lesser curvature of the stomach rolls through the diaphragmatic defect.
   * 1. State 3 teachings to a patient with Gastro Esophageal Reflux Disease (GERD) (3marks)

**PART III. LONG ANSWER QUESTION.**

1. **Kamonde a young farm laborer has been admitted with diagnosis of acute appendicitis**
   1. Define acute appendicitis (1 mark).
   2. Explain the pathophysiology of Appendicitis (5 marks).
   3. List 6 clinical features of appendicitis (3)
   4. Outline medical management of Mr Kamonde (5 marks)
   5. State 3 possible complications of appendicitis 6 marks
      1. **Mr. X is admitted with diagnosis of liver cirrhosis in male ward with jaundice and pruritis.**
2. Define liver cirrhosis (1 mark)
3. State 4 possible investigations done to make a diagnosis( 4 marks)
4. State medical management of Mr. X (5 marks)
5. Manage mr x using the nursing process (10 marks)