

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND
FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES
SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION – JULY, 2005

COURSE CODE : NUR 202
TITLE OF PAPER: NURSING SCIENCE AND ARTS I
TIME ALLOWED: 3 HOURS
MARKS ALLOCATED: 100

INSTRUCTIONS

1. ANSWER ALL FOUR QUESTION ON THIS PAPER
2. EACH QUESTION CARRIES 25 MARKS
3. EACH CORRECT STATEMENT OR FACT IS WORTH 1 MARK
4. QUESTION 4 IS AN OBJECTIVE TYPE

QUESTION 1

- A. Differentiate between the following terms :
- i. Gastrostomy and Gastrotomy (2)
 - ii. Pneumothorax and haemothorax (2)
 - iii. Arteriosclerosis and atherosclerosis (2)
 - iv. Dyspnoea and orthopnoea (2)
 - v. Mitral stenosis and mitral insufficiency (2)
- B. State seven (7) universal precautions to prevent transmission of HIV (7)
- C. List any eight nursing measures related to the affective – motivational and cognitive evaluative components of pain. (8)

[25]**QUESTION 2**

- A. Define peptic ulcer. (2)
- B. Discuss the nursing interventions for a patient with peptic ulcer under the following nursing diagnoses:
- i. Pain related to the effect of gastric secretion on damaged tissue. (4)
 - ii. Anxiety related to coping with an acute disease. (5)
 - iii. Knowledge deficit about prevention of symptoms. (6)
- C. Explain the immediate assessment of a surgical patient on returning to the clinical unit / ward. (8)

[25]

QUESTION 3

- A. Explain five (5) nursing measures for a patient with deep vein thrombosis. (5)
- B. Discuss the nursing management with pneumonia including a rationale for each of your actions. Your patient has the following nursing diagnoses:
- i. Ineffective airway clearance related to copious tracheobronchial secretions. (4)
 - ii. Activity intolerance related to altered respiratory function. (2)
 - iii. Knowledge deficit about the treatment regimen and preventive health measures. (4)
- C. Discuss the nursing interventions of a patient on traction under these headings:
- i. Anxiety related to health status and traction device (3)
 - ii. Pain and discomfort related to traction and immobility (3)
 - iii. Potential for disturbance in skin integrity related to immobility and traction. (4)

[25]

QUESTION 4

Instruction: Choose the letter corresponding to the most correct answer.

1. Pulmonary tuberculosis is diagnosed by all the following methods except:
 - a. Chest X ray
 - b. Sputum sample
 - c. Skin test
 - d. Blood test

2. Which of the following drugs should not be given to asthmatic patients?
 - a. Sedatives
 - b. Bronchodilators
 - c. Mucolytics
 - d. Oxygen

3. Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases are characterized by the following except:
 - a. Increased airway resistance
 - b. Wheezing
 - c. Reduced airway resistance
 - d. Dyspnoea

4. Administering oxygen to a patient with COPD:
 - a. Increases the work of breathing
 - b. Treats the low level of O₂ in the blood
 - c. Reduces blood pressure
 - d. Increases pulse rate

5. A patient whose blood test result says 'HIV ⁺ve' :
 - a. Has been exposed to the human immunodeficiency virus but has not formed antibodies yet.
 - b. Has a definite diagnosis of AIDS.
 - c. Has had exposure to HIV and has produced antibodies against it.
 - d. Is normal and requires no cause for concern.

6. Which of the following is not a symptom of pulmonary tuberculosis?
 - a. Persistent cough
 - b. Fever
 - c. Haemoptysis
 - d. Haematemesis

7. Basic human needs are requirements:
 - a. Only for sick individuals
 - b. For selected healthy individuals
 - c. Only for people with emotional problems
 - d. For all individuals

Questions 8 -10 are related. Read the statements and decide whether they are 'subjective data' or 'objective data'. In your answer book write 'subjective data' or 'objective data' and not the whole sentence.

8. A patient tells you s/he is warm.
9. The respiratory rate is increased.
10. The person feels their heart is racing.
11. Pain at the site of inflammation is due to:
 - a. Local oedema
 - b. Released inflammatory chemicals and vascular fluid released into site and pressing on nerve endings.
 - c. Dilation of blood vessels
 - d. Muscle spasms around the area of injury.
12. Inflammation of the mouth is:
 - a. Stomatitis
 - b. Parotitis
 - c. Gastritis
 - d. Oritis
13. When nursing a patient with chest tubes which of the following should **not be done** ?
 - a. Placing the drainage bottle above the level of the patient's chest.
 - b. Filling the water seal chamber with sterile water up to the level of 2cm H₂O.
 - c. Ensuring that tubing is free of loops
 - d. Encouraging the patient to breathe deeply and cough at frequent intervals.
14. A diagnostic test used to determine the cause of chest pain may be :
 - a. Exercise tolerance testing
 - b. Electrocardiography
 - c. A and B
 - d. B only
15. A pain measurement scale that is most often used in paediatric patients is the :
 - a. Visual analogue scale
 - b. Numerical scale
 - c. Categorical scale
 - d. Faces scale

Questions 16 – 25 consist of True/ False items. In your answer book write True or False for each statement.

16. Smoking is encouraged to 'calm nerves' in a patient with cardiac disease. T/F
17. Skin traction is best recommended for comminuted fractures. T/F
18. Weights applied for skin traction should not be allowed to touch the floor T/F
19. A spica cast is one where a portion of the trunk and one or two extremities are immobilized. T/F

20. Chronic pain is one which is continuous or regularly occurring for a period of 6 months or more.
21. A patient with cancer of the colon is normally left with a colostomy after surgery. T/F
22. Open reduction of a fracture refers to the removal of a body part. T/F
23. Foot exercises should not be encouraged in a patient on traction. T/F
24. The target cells of the HIV in the human body are the helper T cells. T/F
25. Nurses can protect themselves from back problems by exercising proper lifting techniques. T/F

[25]