

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND
FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSING SCIENCE

**COURSE TITLE : INTRODUCTION OF PSYCHIATRIC/MENTAL
HEALTH NURSING**

COURSE CODE: NUR 350

SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION: JULY, 2005

INSTRUCTIONS:

- 1. TIME ALLOWED FOR THE EXAMINATION IS 2 (TWO) HOURS**
- 2. MARKS ALLOCATED FOR THIS EXAMINATION ARE 75**
- 3. ANSWER ALL THREE QUESTIONS**

QUESTION 1

- a) Choose one best response to each of the following questions and indicate your answer by writing the alphabet preceding the correct or best response e.g. 31 = r
1. In which of these situations is the nurse in primary prevention of mental disorders?
 - a) Serving as a case manager for elderly patients who have early Alzheimer's disease
 - b) Providing crisis intervention services to flood victims
 - c) Teaching parenting classes to adolescent primiparas
 - d) Conducting social skills training for patients with chronic schizophrenia
 2. Remaining "stuck" in a developmental stage is:
 - a) Regression
 - b) Fixation
 - c) Introjection
 - d) Reaction formation
 3. Substituting directly opposite wishes for one's true wishes best describes.
 - a) Sublimation
 - b) Substitution
 - c) Rationalization
 - d) Reaction formation
 4. In the DSM IV the multi-axial system, axis I is:
 - a) Deals with naming the patients' mental condition
 - b) Deals with naming medical conditions that are directly or indirectly related to the mental condition
 - c) Deals with psychosocial stressors which may have precipitated the illness episode.
 - d) Uses a specific scale to provide global assessment of functioning in terms of the impact symptoms on overall functional ability

5. The patient's ability to tell where he is, how long he has been in the hospital and who he is talking with is an example of:
- a) Orientation
 - b) Attention
 - c) Concentration
 - d) Memory
6. A client who has started to take lithium carbonate (Eskalith) should be observed for early signs of lithium toxicity which include:
- a) Fine hand tremours
 - b) Jaundice
 - c) Increased blood pressure
 - d) Constipation
7. Speech consisting of word sequences without connections or meaning is:
- a) Alogia
 - b) Echolalia
 - c) Word salad
 - d) Looseness of association
8. Dissociative disorders are syndromes consistent with which of these conditions?
- a) Bipolar disorder
 - b) Schizo affective stress disorder
 - c) Post traumatic stress disorder
 - d) Panic disorder
9. A patient diagnosed as having panic disorder should be assessed for other anxiety disorders and for:
- a) Borderline personality disorder
 - b) Major depression
 - c) Bipolar disorder
 - d) Paranoid-type of schizophrenia
10. Giving much unnecessary detail while speaking is referred to as:
- a) Flight of ideas
 - b) Echolalia
 - c) Tangentiality
 - d) Circumstantiality

QUESTION 1 (b)

Define the following terms: (2 points each).

1. Nihilistic delusion
2. Echopraxia
3. Affect
4. Mood
5. Euphoria
6. Projection
7. Psychosis

QUESTION 2

Dacey is a 29-year old man who had studied to be an accountant. After University, parents noticed that he had become isolated and argumentative. Dacey has stopped going out with friends and has stopped maintaining personal hygiene. After working for 1 year he suddenly quit his job because he felt that everyone was picking on him and talking about him. Dacey now spends most of his time alone in his room at home and rarely participates in family activities. Dacey reports hearing voices he cannot identify that tell him he is "no good" and "a loser" and also warn him that his food was being poisoned. Dacey is now always guarded and hyper vigilant and does not eat food brought to him by others and will only eat apples and oranges.

- a) What is probably wrong with Dacey? Why? (10)
- b) How should Dacey's condition be managed, both in hospital and at home? (15)

TOTAL : 25

QUESTION 3

Write self explanatory notes on:

- a) Obsessive-compulsive disorder (10)
- b) Antisocial personality disorder (8)
- c) Conduct disorder (7)

TOTAL : 25