

**UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND  
FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES**

**SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION - JULY 2005**

**COURSE TITLE: HEALTH ASSESSMENT, DIAGNOSIS & TREATMENT**

**COURSE CODE: NUR 402**

**TIME ALLOWED: THREE (3) HOURS**

**MARKS ALLOCATED: 100**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

- 1. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS**
- 2. EACH QUESTION CARRIES 25 MARKS**
- 3. 1 MARK FOR EACH CORRECT FACT UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED**

***THIS PAPER SHOULD NOT BE OPENED UNTIL PERMISSION HAS BEEN GRANTED BY THE INVIGILATOR***

## QUESTION 1

For the following multiple choice questions write one most appropriate answer. Write the question number then the letter representing the answer. Example 1-b

1. Untreated hyperglycaemia results into:
  - a. Respiratory acidosis
  - b. Respiratory alklosis
  - c. Metabolic acidosis
  - d. Metabolic alkalosis
  
2. Which of the following diuretics utilised in the treatment of hypertension is potassium sparing ?
  - a. Lasix
  - b. Aldactone
  - c. Diuril
  - d. Hydrodiuril
  
3. Iron deficiency anaemia :
  - a. Is more common in men than in women
  - b. Is characterised by large pale erythrocytes
  - c. Should only be treated by intramuscular injection of iron
  - d. Is the form of anaemia typically found following chronic blood loss from the body
  
4. The chief pharmacologic action of nitroglycerin is to:
  - a. Constrict cardiac chambers
  - b. Stimulate myocardial contraction
  - c. Accelerate cardiac contraction
  - d. Dilate coronary arteries
  
5. Anaphylaxis is a life threatening reaction or hypersensitivity caused by the inoculation of an allergen. The drug of first choice for anaphylaxis is:
  - a. Solucortef
  - b. Aminophylline
  - c. Adrenaline
  - d. Phenergan

6. Digoxin is ordered in congestive heart failure. This drug like all cardiac glycosides:
- Stimulates sympathetic tone
  - Stimulates the vagus nerve
  - Increases the contractile power of the heart
  - Has a vasodilator effect
- ii,iii
  - ii,iii,iv
  - iii only
  - All of the above
7. Cataracts are best defined as:
- Developmental or degenerative opacity of the lens
  - Loss of refractive power of the eye
  - Decreased focal reception
  - 20/20 vision using Snellen chart
8. The leading cause of blindness in the world is:
- Retinitis pigmentosa
  - Glaucoma
  - Trachoma
  - Cataracts
9. Tinnitus is a toxic disturbance due to large doses of certain drugs, especially quinine, streptomycin and:
- Acetaminophen (Tylenol)
  - Isoniazid
  - Aspirin
  - Ibuprofen (motrim)
10. Once of the sixteen old girls says that she finds lumps in her breast premenstrually. You should advise her:
- To see a doctor
  - They are probably due to premenstrual hormones
  - To examine her breasts several different times per month
  - B and C
  - None of the above

11. A hypo-pigmented patch on the skin with loss of sensation is diagnostic for:
- Eczema
  - Leprosy
  - Dermatitis
  - Primary syphilis
  - Herpes zooster
12. The number of new cases of an illness which occur in a population over a period of time describes:
- Incidence
  - Prevalence
  - Point prevalence rate
  - New cases
13. Bed sores (pressure ulcers) are caused by:
- A squeeze in tiny blood vessels
  - Absence of nutrition and oxygen to the skin
  - Sharing forces
  - All of the above
14. When auscultating the heart with a stethoscope, the most appropriate technique to use is:
- To listen first with the diaphragm only if abnormalities are suspected.
  - To place the diaphragm lightly on the skin
  - To press the bell firmly against the skin
  - To listen first with the diaphragm then the bell
15. A protruding navel in a young ill-looking child is most suggestive of:
- Ulcerative colitis
  - Intestinal parasites
  - Umbilical hernia
  - Malnutrition
16. Percussion of the abdomen for shifting dullness is performed to determine:
- Liver enlargement
  - Ascites
  - Pancreatitis
  - Uterine fibroids

17. An abdominal pain that increases when the health assessor releases the examining hand is called:
- Psoas sign
  - Rebound tenderness
  - Rousing's sign
  - Appendicitis
18. Gastro-intestinal problems are revealed during health assessment by:
- Abdominal pains
  - Nausea and vomiting
  - Swallowing difficulties
  - All of the above
19. In a health assessment interview, the purpose of the introductory phase are as follows except:
- Verifying the patient's perceptions
  - Establishing rapport
  - Ensuring comfort
  - Defining expectations of both parties
20. Analysing health assessment data leads to the following conclusions except:
- Affirmation of the client's state of wellness
  - Identification of the client's strengths
  - Establishment of good client-nurse relationship
  - Formulation of nursing diagnosis
21. The scope of health assessment is influenced by:
- The assessor's goal for the assessment
  - The client's health status
  - The client's ability to communicate
  - All of the above
22. The following is true about the working phase of the interviewing process except:
- It is the most time consuming phase
  - It is where rapport is established
  - It is where pertinent data about the client's health status are collected
  - It is where verbal and non-verbal responses are recorded

23. One of the following is not a therapeutic communication technique:
- a. Using reflection
  - b. Seeking clarification
  - c. Avoiding general leads
  - d. Offering advice

For questions 24 and 25 are two sets of chief complaint statements. Select the more appropriate description in each case.

24. Chief complaint:
- a. "Headache"
  - b. "Headache, two days duration".
25. Chief complaint:
- a. "Has been extremely hungry and thirsty during the past month"
  - b. "Presents with the typical signs and symptoms of diabetes, polyphagia, polydipsia and polyuria"

## QUESTION 2

Scabies is one of the most prevailing skin conditions found among the primary school going children.

- a. State the causative organism of this condition [1]
- b. What subjective information are you going to ask a client in relation to the predisposing factors to this condition? State the reasons for asking for such information (*2 marks per point*) [10]
- c. What specific treatment would you order for the client and what important advice would you give the client in relation to the treatment? [2]
- d. Identify two nursing diagnoses (*1 actual and 1 potential*) associated with scabies. [4]
- e. Describe the preventive measures you would give to the client with scabies. (*2marks per point*) [8]

**25 MARKS**

### QUESTION 3

Quality documentation and reporting in nursing are very essential processes to enhance efficient individualised client care.

- a. Explain two reasons why the client's documented information is important in nursing. [4]
- b. Describe the importance of documenting date and signature for all nursing activities. [4]
- c. Mrs. Yende comes into your ward from the O.P.D with the following documented information:

" Client complains of a severe headache, fever with chills as well as inability to sleep. On physical examination the client appears to be very pale and mildly dehydrated. He was very restless with a temperature of 40<sup>0</sup>c and was sweating profusely. The doctor has sent blood slide for diagnostic investigations.

- i. What condition do you think the doctor suspects on this client ? [1]
- ii. What causes the condition? [1]
- iii. Outline the nursing care plan for any one actual nursing diagnosis that the client might have. [10]

**25 MARKS**

### QUESTION 4

Discuss iron deficiency anaemia under the following:

- a. Etiology [4]
- b. Specific clinical manifestations [4]
- c. Diagnostic studies [3]
- d. Collaborative care [6]
- e. Nursing implications on iron drug therapy [8]

**25 marks**