

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND
FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES
NURSING SCIENCE DEPARTMENT

SEMESTER I 2007

FINAL EXAMINATION

COURSE CODE : NUR 200
COURSE TITLE : NURSING SCIENCE AND ARTS I
TIME ALLOWED : 2 HOURS
MARKS ALLOCATED : 75

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Read the questions and instructions carefully.
2. Answer all three questions
3. Each correct fact is worth 1 mark unless indicated otherwise.
4. Write neatly and clearly.

THIS PAPER IS NOT TO BE OPENED UNTIL THE INVIGILATOR HAS
GRANTED PERMISSION.

QUESTION 1

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (25)

Situation:

Mr Keswa is admitted to a medical ward with cough. His sputum is muco-purulent; he also has fever with the temperature of 38.8°C which is accompanied by chills, muscular aches and headache. Medical diagnosis is acute tracheobronchitis.

1. In acute tracheo-bronchitis the inflammation is:
 - a. on the middle part of the bronchial tree
 - b. on the lower part of the bronchial tree
 - c. on the lateral part of the bronchial tree
 - d. on the upper part of the bronchial tree.

2. The tracheo-bronchial tree in tracheo-bronchitis gets weakened and, susceptible to the following micro-organisms:
 - a. streptococcus pneumonia
 - b. mycoplasm pneumonia
 - c. Streptococcus aureus
 - d. all of the above

3. In addition to the clinical manifestations of acute tracheo-bronchitis mentioned earlier, the following also manifest except :
 - a. ~~a~~ dry scratchy throat
 - b. ~~n~~ Noisy inspiration and expiration. (wheezy breaths)
 - c. cough
 - d. clear voice

4. In the medical diagnosis of the acute tracheo-bronchitis a pulmonary function test is done using the instrument called
 - a. electrocardiogram
 - b. oroscope
 - c. otoscope
 - d. spirometer.

5. In the nursing management of the patient with acute tracheo-bronchitis the following position is appropriate for draining secretions
- left lateral position
 - lithotomy position
 - recumbent position
 - trendelenberg position

Situation:

Mrs. Saulos was admitted to a medical ward with cough which is associated with production of mucoid or mucopurulent sputum which is some times traced with blood. Her medical diagnosis is pulmonary tuberculosis.

6. Diagnostic tests for Mrs. Saulos include the following except:
- vasodilatation test
 - tuberculin skin test
 - radiological examination (chest X ray)
 - sputum collection
7. For sputum test the patient must be asked to provide:
- 3 sputum samples
 - 2 sputum samples
 - 4 sputum samples
 - 5 sputum samples
8. Risk factors for tuberculosis include:
- living in overcrowded standard housing
 - being a health care worker performing high risk activities eg. caring for immunocompromised patients
 - Having immunocompromised status (having HIV infection, cancer and transplanted organs)
 - all of the above.

Situation:

A 35 year old man is admitted in the medical ward with cough which brings up yellow, green and rusty bloody phlegm, shortness of breath and fatigue. The medical diagnosis is pneumonia. Relatives of the gentleman decide to take him out of the hospital saying he is taking too long to recover.

9. The following can be complications of pneumonia.
 - a. bacteremia
 - b. pleural effusion
 - c. respiratory failure
 - d. all of the above.

10. Risk factors of pneumonia include the following except:
 - a. frequent physical exercises
 - b. surgery
 - c. smoke and environmental pollutions
 - d. prolonged hospitalisation

11. Mr. Xulu (a known asthmatic patient) is admitted to the medical ward with a severe attack of asthma. On physical examination the doctor confirms that Mr. Xulu's asthma has complicated into status asthmaticus.

Status asmathcus is describe as a severe and persistent attack that can last as follows:

- a. longer than 24 hours
- b. longer than 10 hours
- c. less than 10 hours
- d. less than 5 hours.

Situation:

Mr Khoza is nursed for fractured ribs in the male surgical ward. There is an underwater seal darainage attached to Mr. Khoza's chest.

12. The nursing care involves monitoring the chest tube. The rationale for the continuous bubbling in the water seal chamber indicates:
 - a. leaking and trapping of air in the pleural space
 - b. trapping of air from the rubber tubing
 - c. trapping of air from the water seal chamber
 - d. trapping of air from the water seal chamber lid

Situation:

13. A 50 year, old man was admitted in a medical ward with congestive cardiac failure. The clinical manifestations of the above condition include the following except:

- a. dermatitis
- b. ascites
- c. weight gain
- d. hepatomegally

14 The above patient (CCF patient) has a medical diagnosis of fluid over load.

Symptoms of fluid overload include the following except.

- a. hallucinations
- b. paroxysmal nocturnal dyspnea
- c. dyspnoea on exertion
- d. orthopnea.

15. The medical treatment for the above CCF patient includes the following except:

- a. diuretics
- b. digitalis
- c. vasoconstrictors
- d. vasodilators

16. Angina Pectoris refers to a clinical syndrome characterised by episodes of paroxysms of pain or pressure in the following side of the chest.

- a. lateral chest
- b. posterior chest
- c. anterior
- d. all of the above.

17. The quality of angina pain is:

- a. constrictive
- b. squeezing
- c. suffocating
- d. all of the above

18. The concept pain tolerance refers to the point where the person feels that He/She:

- a. can withstand the pain
 - b. can partially withstand the pain
 - c. can wholly withstand the pain
 - d. can no longer withstand the pain.
19. According to Orem's 3 nursing systems the wholly compensatory, partially compensatory and supportive educative system, the wholly compensatory system is utilised when an individual is:
- a. able to assume an active role in his/her care
 - b. able to assume partially active role in his/her own care
 - c. sometimes able to assume an active role in his/her own care
 - d. unable to assume an active role in his/her own care and the nurse has to assist him
20. Mr Nuku is admitted to an emergency department following a car accident. It is determined that he has fractured ribs. If appropriate nursing care is not rendered there may be complications of this condition. Complications of fractured ribs include:
- a. pneumonia
 - b. pneumothorax
 - c. atelectasis
 - d. all of the above
21. The clinical manifestations of fractured ribs include:
- a. refraining from coughing
 - b. respiratory excursion
 - c. none of the above
 - d. both a and b.
22. Life style modification to manage hypertension includes the following except:
- a. adopting dietary approaches to stop hypertension
 - b. weight reduction
 - c. adding reasonable amount of salt to morning meals
 - d. dietary sodium reduction that is reducing dietary sodium to more than 100mg per day
23. Risk factors of cancer of the larynx include the following:
- a. weakened immune system

- b. alcohol
- c. tobacco
- d. all of the above

24. Effects of chronic pain include:

- a. anger and fatigue
- b. depression and disability
- c. suppression of the immune system which may promote tumor growth
- d. all of the above.

25. Pneumocystis Carinii, (pneumonia (PCP) is an opportunistic disease in HIV Positive patients.

These patients present with:

- a. pleuritic chest pain
- b. fever for weeks
- c. dry cough for more than 7 days
- d. all of the above

[25 marks]

QUESTION 2

Situation:

Mr. Zondo is admitted to a surgical ward with injuries on abdomen and chest. The surgeon has prescribed that laparotomy be done on Mr. Zondo. During the pre-operative phase you have to assess Mr. Zondo's psychosocial status.

a. Mention 4 factors you would assess on Mr. Zondo's psychosocial status [4]

b. You also have to do the general physical assessment on Mr Zondo.

State what you would assess [8]

c. Mr Zondo's pre-operative teaching is of vital importance. Special subject/topic you have to address in your teaching include deep breathing, coughing and relaxation exercises.

Mention the objectives for the above exercises [2]

d. Pre-op teaching also includes turning and active body movement.

Mention the goal for the turning and active body movement [3]

e. List the actual exercises involved in turning and active body movements [6]

f. describe the pre-operative phase (its beginning and end) [2]

(25 marks)

QUESTION 3

Situation:

Mr Mangwe is admitted to a medical ward with: severe cough (productive) fever, general body weakness and fatigue as well as dyspnoea and cyanosis. Laboratory results revealed that Mr. Mangwe has pneumocystis carinii pneumonia.

- a. Formulate a nursing diagnosis for this patient [3]
- b. State the goal for nursing Mr. Mangwe [1]
- c. State the nursing actions you should perform on the above patient and the rationale of each nursing action [18]
- d. List three requirements of, pre and post HIV counselling that the counsellor should provide [3]

(25 marks)

QUESTION 4

Situation:

A 35 year old man was admitted to a medical ward with fever, chills, cough, chest pains and dyspnoea. The medical diagnosis is pleural effusion.

- a. Define pleural effusion [1]
- b. As a diagnostic measure thoracentesis is performed to obtain pleural fluid for analysis.
Mention 6 laboratory tests that can be used to analyse pleural fluid [6]
- c. Mention 5 diagnostic findings of pleural effusion [5]
- d. Describe the nursing management of the patient with pleural effusion []
- e. Complications of rib fracture
- pneumonia
 - pneumothorax
 - atelectasis [3]

(25 marks)