

FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES

NURSING SCIENCE DEPARTMENT

SEMESTER I DECEMBER 2008

FINAL EXAMINATION

COURSE CODE: NUR 200

COURSE TITLE: NURSING SCIENCE AND ARTS I

TIME ALLOWED: 2 HOURS

MARKS ALLOCATED: 75

EXAMINER : MRS G.T MHLONGO

INSTRUCTIONS:

- 1. Read 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.**

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QUESTION 1.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Instructions: - Please choose the most appropriate response/answer.

Situation:

Mr Kwanda was admitted in a medical ward with a severe cough, producing muco-purulent sputum. The sputum has traces of blood. His medical diagnosis is pulmonary tuberculosis.

1. The following are diagnostic tests for pulmonary tuberculosis except:
 - a) vasodilatation test
 - b) tuberculin skin test
 - c) radiological examination(x-ray chest)
 - d) sputum collection

2. For the sputum test the patient is asked to provide:
 - a) 5 sputum samples
 - b) 4 sputum samples
 - c) 3 sputum samples
 - d) 2 sputum samples

3. Risk factors for pulmonary tuberculosis include:
 - a) living in overcrowded standard housing
 - b) being a health care worker performing high risk activities e.g. caring for immuno-compromised patients
 - c) having immuno-compromised status e.g. having HIV infection, cancer or transplanted organs
 - d) all of the above

4. According to Dorothy Orem, there are 3 nursing systems: wholly compensatory, partially compensatory and supportive educative systems.
The supportive educative system is designed for patients who:
 - a) are unable to monitor their environment
 - b) have limitations in movements as a result of pathology
 - c) are under medical orders to restrict motion e.g. patients with fractures
 - d) need to perform self care measures and need assistance to do so

5. The wholly compensatory system is utilised when an individual is:
 - a) able to assume active role in his/her care
 - b) able to assume partially active in his/her own care
 - c) sometimes able to assume active role in his/her own care
 - d) unable to assume an active role in his/her own care and the nurse assists him/her

Situation:

Mr Ngema was involved in a motor vehicle collision and sustained fractured ribs. Complications are possible if appropriate nursing care is not rendered. Complications of fractured ribs include:

- 6. a) atelectasis
- b) pneumothorax
- c) pneumonia
- d) all of the above

7. The clinical manifestations of fractured ribs include:

- a) respiratory excursion
- b) refraining from cough
- c) painful respirations
- d) all of the above

8. The part of the bronchial tree that gets infected by the micro-organisms:

- a) lateral part of the bronchial tree
- b) middle part of the bronchial tree
- c) lower part of the bronchial tree
- d) upper part of the bronchial tree

9. The instrument used for medical diagnosis of the bronchial disease is called:

- a) spirometer
- b) otoscope
- c) oroscope
- d) electrocardiogram

10. Patients with acute tracheo-bronchitis have bronchial secretions which they need to get rid of. The position for draining these secretions is:

- a) trendelenburg's position
- b) recumbent position
- c) lithotomy position
- d) left lateral position

11. Pneumonia is an inflammation of the lung parenchyma caused by bacteria, viruses and other micro-organisms. Gram positive bacteria appear with the following colour on the stain:

- a) blue
- b) pink
- c) yellow
- d) green

12. Gram negative bacteria on the stain appear:

- a) pink
- b) yellow
- c) purple
- d) blue

13. The bacteria called haemophilus influenzae which causes pneumonia generally occurs in the following patients except:

- a) patients before adolescence
- b) patients with chronic lung diseases
- c) older patients
- d) alcoholics

14. Physically debilitated patients and alcoholics are easily infected by bacteria:

- a) klebsiella pneumoniae
- b) maraxella catarrhalis
- c) neisseria meningitis
- d) streptococcus pyogens

15. Potential complications of laryngectomy include the following:

- a) respiratory distress
- b) haemorrhage
- c) infection
- d) all of the above

16. Mr. Shange is nursed with an underwater seal drain following a motor vehicle collision in which he sustained a pneuothorax. The nursing care involves monitoring the chest tube. The nurse observes continuous bubbling in the water seal chamber. The bubbling indicates:

- a) trapping of air from water seal chamber lid
- b) trapping of air from water seal chamber
- c) trapping of air from the rubber tubing
- d) trapping of air from the pleural space

17. Pneumocystis Carinii Pneumonia (PCP) is an opportunistic disease in HIV positive patients. Such patients present with the following manifestations:

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

18. Emphysema is a lung disease that involves the damage of the following in the lungs:

- a) blood vessels
- b) nerves
- c) bronchioles
- d) alveoli

19. Tests that help confirm the diagnosis of emphysema include

- a) chest x-ray
- b) pulmonary function test
- c) arterial blood gases tests
- d) all of the above

20. Low levels of oxygen in the blood indicate:

- a) hyperemia
- b) hyperpyrexia
- c) hypoxia
- d) hypoxemia

21. Clinical manifestations of status asthmaticus include the following except:

- a) laboured breathing with greater effort made on exhalation
- b) laboured breathing with greater effort made on inspiration
- c) neck veins become engorged
- d) face veins become engorged

22. Status asthmaticus lasts longer than:

- a) 10 hours
- b) 24 hours
- c) 12 hours
- d) 15 hours

23. Complications of bronchial asthma include:

- a) respiratory failure
- b) atelectasis
- c) status asthmaticus
- d) all of the above

24. **Situation:**

A 42 year old man is admitted to a medical ward with severe pain in the epigastric region. You have to plan the health education for this man including strategies to relieve pain. These include:

- a) relaxation
- b) distraction
- c) stimulation
- d) all of the above

25. Chronic sinusitis includes the following clinical manifestations except:

- a) impaired mucociliary clearance and ventilation
- b) chronic headache in periorbital area
- c) thick greenish purulent nasal discharge
- d) watery purplish nasal discharge

TOTAL MARKS: [25]

QUESTION 2

Situation:

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

- A) Formulate a nursing diagnosis for this patient [3]
- B) State the goal for nursing Mr. Lokothwako [1]
- C) State the nursing actions you should perform on the above patient and the rationale for each nursing action [18]
- D) List 3 requirements of the pre and post HIV counselling that the counsellor should provide [3]

TOTAL MARKS: [25]

QUESTION 3

Situation:

Mr. Langa is admitted in an emergency room with multiple chest injuries. Chest injuries are often life threatening.

A) Describe the causes/reasons of occurrence for the following conditions which result from multiple chest injuries:

- Hypoxemia [5]
- Hypovolemia [3]
- Cardiac failure [3]
- Hypovolemic shock [1]

B) State the clinical manifestations of the sternal fracture and rib fracture [7]

C) List 6 risk factors of rib fracture [6]

TOTAL MARKS: [25]