

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND
FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES
FINAL EXAMINATION – DECEMBER 2011

TITLE OF PAPER: NURSING SCIENCE AND ARTS I

COURSE CODE : NUR 200

TIME ALLOWED: 2 HOURS

MARKS ALLOCATED: 75

EXAMINER : J.V MDLULI

Number of pages including cover: 7

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS ON THIS PAPER.**
- 2. EACH QUESTION CARRIES 25 MARKS**
- 3. EACH CORRECT STATEMENT IS WORTH ONE (1) MARK**
- 4. PLEASE WRITE LEGIBLY**

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QUESTION 1 MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The following factors can contribute to infection by the HIV except:
 - a. Engaging in unprotected sex
 - b. Sharing injection needles
 - c. Sharing eating utensils
 - d. Giving birth

2. Clubbing of the fingers is found in patients with :
 - a. Chronic hypoxia
 - b. Fractured radius and ulna
 - c. Kidney disease
 - d. Low blood pressure

Decide if the following statements are subjective or objective data in assessment. Write **A** for subjective data, **B** for objective data.

3. The client feels his heart is racing
4. The client tells you she is warm
5. The client's respiratory rate is elevated
6. The patient's haemoglobin level is decreased.
7. A client's wound is oozing pus
8. The steps in the nursing process are:
 - A. Interviewing, prioritizing, intervention, evaluation.
 - B. Assessment. Intervention, diagnosis and implementation
 - C. Diagnosis, implementation, assessment and evaluation
 - D. Data collection, nursing diagnosis, planning, implementation and evaluation.
9. Compensatory mechanisms occurring in the body help it to:
 - A. Withstand sickness
 - B. Restore homeostasis

C. Restore temporary normality

D. Succumb to illness

10. The primary objective in the immediate postoperative period is:

- a. Monitoring pulmonary ventilation
- b. Controlling nausea and vomiting
- c. Monitoring for hypotension
- d. Relieving pain

11. Antiretroviral medications should be offered to individuals with T cell counts of less than:

- a. 150 cells/mm³
- b. 50 cells/mm³
- c. 250 cells/mm³
- d. 350 cells/mm³

12. Which of the following is an early manifestation of HIV encephalopathy?

- a. Headache
- b. Vacant stare
- c. Hyperreflexia
- d. Hallucinations

13. Which respiratory volume is the maximum volume of air that can be inhaled after a normal tidal inspiration?

- a. Inspiratory reserve volume
- b. Residual volume
- c. Expiratory reserve volume
- d. Tidal volume

14. Which of these actions should a nurse perform to prevent deep vein thrombosis when caring for a post-surgical patient?

- a. Massage the calves or thighs
- b. Reinforce the need to perform leg exercises hourly when awake
- c. Instruct the patient to cross legs or prop pillow under the legs
- d. Maintain bed rest

15. When a patient is encouraged to concentrate on a pleasant experience or restful scene, the cognitive coping strategy being employed is:

- a. Optimistic self-recitation
- b. Progressive muscular relaxation
- c. Distraction
- d. Imagery

16. Arterial blood gas analysis would reveal which of the following related to acute respiratory failure.

- a. PaCO₂ 32mmHg
- b. PaO₂ 80mmHg
- c. pH 7.28
- d. pH 7.35

17. Which of the following would not be considered a symptom of COPD?
- Dyspnea on exertion
 - Cough
 - Weight gain
 - Sputum production
18. A fungal infection present in almost all patients with AIDS is:
- Kaposi's sarcoma
 - Candidiasis
 - Tuberculosis
 - Herpes zoster
19. Which of these conditions should a nurse assess in a patient who has undergone sinus surgery?
- Septal haematoma
 - Cerebrospinal fluid leak
 - Peri-orbital oedema
 - Repeated swallowing
20. Risk factors for pulmonary tuberculosis include:
- Living in overcrowded standard housing
 - Being a health care worker performing high risk activities e.g. caring for immuno-compromised patients
 - Having immuno-compromised status e.g. having HIV infection, cancer or transplanted organs
 - All of the above
21. Which of the following is a key characteristic of pleurisy?
- Pain on breathing
 - Blood tinged secretions
 - Dyspnea
 - Anxiety
22. Which of these terms is used to describe the inability to breathe easily unless in an upright position?
- Hypoxaemia
 - Haemoptysis
 - Dyspnoea
 - Orthopnoea
23. What is the major purpose of withholding fluid and food before surgery?
- To decrease the risk of constipation
 - To reduce urine output
 - To prevent aspiration
 - To prevent overhydration

24. Which of the following is usually the most important consideration in decisions to initiate antiretroviral therapy?
- Western blot assay
 - HIV RNA
 - CD4 counts
 - ELISA
25. Which of the following is a deformity of the chest that occurs as a result of overinflation of the lungs?
- Barrel chest
 - Kyphoscoliosis
 - Pigeon chest
 - Funnel chest
26. When assisting a client to interpret a negative HIV test result, the nurse informs the client that the results may mean:
- HIV antibodies are in his blood
 - He has not been infected with HIV
 - He is immune to the AIDS virus
 - His body has not produced antibodies to the AIDS virus
27. The nurse assesses a patient bleeding profusely from the nose. The nurse documents this finding as which of the following conditions?
- Epistaxis
 - Rhinorrhea
 - Xerostomia
 - Dysphagia
28. Which type of pneumonia has the highest incidence in patients with AIDS and patients receiving immunosuppressive therapy for cancer?
- Fungal
 - Pneumocystic
 - Streptococcal
 - Tuberculosis
29. Which of these is a term used to describe the accumulation of fluid within the pleural space?
- Consolidation
 - Haemothorax
 - Pleural effusion
 - Pneumothorax
30. In the immediate post-operative period, vital signs are taken at least every
- 30 minutes
 - 15 minutes
 - 60 minutes
 - 45 minutes

MARKS: 30

QUESTION 2

2.1 A patient returns from theatre with chest drainage in place. In your management of this patient state the rationale for doing the following: (10)

- 2.1.1 Encouraging the patient to assume a comfortable position with good body alignment
- 2.1.2 Gently milking the tubing in the direction of the drainage chamber
- 2.1.3 Observe for air leaks in the drainage system
- 2.1.4 Keep the drainage system below the patient's chest level
- 2.1.5 Encouraging the patient to breathe deeply and cough at frequent intervals

2.2 Explain four non-pharmacologic pain management strategies you know. (8)

2.3 State the technical terms for each of the following descriptions. (7)

- 2.3.1 Temperature extremes are a -----type of stressor to the body.
- 2.3.2 The period where a person infected with HIV does not have antibodies in his blood
- 2.3.3 The period of time including before, during and after surgery
- 2.3.4 The amount of pain that someone can withstand before seeking relief for it.
- 2.3.5 The first step of the nursing process
- 2.3.6 The accumulation of fluid in the pleural space
- 2.3.7 A chronic, irreversible dilation of the bronchi and bronchioles

[25 marks]

QUESTION 3

3.1 State one rationale each for performing the following nursing measures.

- a. Providing humidified oxygen to a patient on oxygen therapy
- b. Performing percussion during postural drainage procedures.
- c. Utilising the aseptic technique during wound dressing.
- d. Performing endotracheal suction.
- e. Hand washing between patients. (5)

3.2 Rhinosinusitis has become common in Swaziland. Answer these questions related to the condition .

3.2.1 List four major clinical manifestations of sinusitis. (4)

3.2.2 The patient who has undergone sinus surgery is usually sent home to perform self care there. Explain what five interventions you will teach the patient about home self care after sinus surgery. (10)

3.2.3 Define nuchal rigidity. (1)

MARKS : 20

TOTAL MARKS [75]