

**UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND
FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES
GENERAL NURSING DEPARTMENT
FINAL EXAMINATION
2012**

**COURSE TITLE: NURSING SCIENCE AND ARTS 111
COURSE CODE: NUR 340**

INSTRUCTIONS:

- **ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS**
- **TIME: 2 HOURS**
- **EACH QUESTION CARRIES 25 MARKS**
- **TOTAL MARKS = 75.**

Question 1:

1. The grey color of stool is indicative of:
 - a) Hemolytic Jaundice
 - b) Obstructive Jaundice
 - c) Hepatocellular Jaundice
 - d) Stetorrhoea

2. The most serious toxic effect for Propylthiaouracil (PTU) a drug used in the treatment of hyperthyrodism is:
 - a) Euthyroid
 - b) Thyrotoxicosis
 - c) Exopthalmosis
 - d) Neutropenia

3. How is the diagnosis of diabetes made?
 - a. Measuring the level of glucose in the blood
 - b. Measuring the level of insulin in the blood
 - c. Measuring the level of hemoglobin-A1C (Hb-A1C) in the blood
 - d. All of the above

4. Which of the following is effective treatment for Type 1 diabetes?
 - a. Hypoglycemic drugs.
 - b. Weight loss and regular exercise
 - c. 3 meals a day with snacks in between
 - d. Exogeneous Insulin

5. Which test is most effective in diagnosing Diabetes?
 - a. Glycated Hemoglobin (HgbA_{1c})
 - b. Testing for ketones
 - c. SMBG
 - d. All of the above

6. The side effects for Metformin are:
 - a. Hypoglycemia, lactic acidosis, GI symptoms.
 - b. Hyperglycemia, weight gain, GI symptoms
 - c. Hypoglycemia, weight gain, GI symptoms
 - d. Hyperglycemia, lactic acidosis, weight gain.

7. Ocular complication for hyperthyroidism is:
- Proliferative retinopathy
 - Cataracts
 - Glaucoma
 - Exophthalmos
8. The form of hepatitis that causes cirrhosis and hepatocellular carcinoma is:
- Acute hepatitis
 - HCV
 - HAV
 - HEV
9. Only these people are at high risk of HDV:
- HIV infected
 - Injection drug users
 - HBV infected
 - Health care workers.
10. This drug is given to prevent recurrent GI bleeding in patients with Esophageal varices:
- Captopril
 - Folic Acid
 - Inderal
 - Tagamet
11. Pelvic exenteration involves:
- The use of chemotherapy and radiation to treat cervical ca.
 - Total removal of the pelvic organs.
 - Extending the pelvic organs towards the abdominal cavity.
 - Using cryosurgery to treat cervical ca.
12. Joel presents at the OPD with sudden pain in the testicle which has developed in less than 2 hours. He also complains of nausea, lightheadedness. On examination, it was found that there was mild scrotal swelling, testicular tenderness, an elevated testis, thickened spermatic cord. What is Joel diagnosis:
- Testicular torsion
 - Orchitis
 - Cryptorchidism
 - Varicocele

13. Hydrocele is caused by the following except for:
- Orchitis
 - Trauma
 - Cryptorchidism
 - Mumps
14. Dyschezia is common to advanced stage of cervical cancer. Dyschezia refers to:
- Pain on the lower abdomen
 - Infertility secondary to fibrosis and adhesions.
 - Displaced ovary
 - Pain with bowel movement
15. In which stage of chronic renal failure do the kidneys have too few nephrons to excrete metabolic wastes and regulate fluid and electrolyte balance adequately?
- End-stage renal disease (ESRD)
 - Renal insufficiency
 - Acute Tubular Necrosis
 - Glomerular infiltration stage
16. Which of these statements is false about urolithiasis?
- The main predisposing factor to renal calculi is not drinking enough water.
 - Calcium calculi are the most common and affect more women than men.
 - Struvite stones usually develop to staghorn.
 - People with gout are likely to develop uric acid stones.
17. This condition result in the loss of skin with weeping surface similar to total body full thickness burns.
- Vitiligo
 - Contact dermatitis
 - Steven Johnson Syndrome
 - A and C
18. The properties of topical corticosteroids are:
- Anti-inflammatory, autosomal, antipruritic, immunosuppressive
 - Anti-inflammatory, autosomal, immunosuppressive and antimitotic
 - Anti-inflammatory, vasoconstrictive, immunosuppressive and antimitotic
 - Anti-inflammatory, immunosuppressive and autosomal, and vasodilative.

19. HPV strains that are commonly associated with condylomata are:
- HPV 6, ad 31
 - HPV 6 and 11
 - HPV 11, 18
 - HPV 31 and 18
20. Which topical agent is applied by the health care provider in the treatment of condylomata?
- Podophyllin
 - Podofinon
 - Condylox
 - A & B
21. The following statement is not true of BSE.
- As women age, breasts become fattier and easier to examine
 - Men with history of breast cancer should be encouraged to perform BSE
 - It is performed during menses.
 - It is still necessary after mastectomy.
22. Hormonal risk factors associated with Breast cancer include:
- Early menarche, late menopause, HT, late age of 1st pregnancy
 - Late menopause, HT, nulliparity, early age of 1st pregnancy
 - HT, Late menopause, late menarche, nulliparity
 - Multiparity, early menopause, HT, early menarche
23. In breast cancer, Peau d'orange is associated with the obstruction of :
- Lymphatics.
 - Arterties.
 - Cappilaries
 - All of the above.
24. In burns management, fluid resuscitation using the Parkland Formula for a 60kg adult who has sustained 40% TBSA would be a total of ____ in the first 24hrs:
- 9.6 L
 - 96 L
 - 23 L
 - 4.8 L

25. Post-op care for a patient done prostatectomy include bladder irrigation. The purpose for this procedure is to:

- a. Flush the urinary catheter of clots that can cause an obstruction.
- b. Improve fluid and electrolyte balance
- c. To relieve pain
- d. All of the above.

Question 2:

Nomonde is a 26 year old lady working in a hair dressing salon. She lives at Msunduza with her 4 year old son, Gino. One Monday, Nomonde came back from work exhausted and she fell asleep having not blown out the candle. Whilst they were sleeping, the candle burned up and in that process, the wax melted onto the table cloth, which eventually caught the flame. The flame swiftly moved for a while and eventually, an explosion from the paraffin stove set the whole house ablaze. She was awoken by the explosion and when she rushed for the door, she could not go out because of the blaze. She was eventually rescued by fire fighters who arrived at the scene after being called by neighbours. They were able to extinguish the flames unfortunately Gino had already died. Nomonde was found semi-conscious having sustained burns on the anterior aspect of the chest, both upper extremities, and circumferentially on the right leg. Upon waking up, she was groaning and complaining of pain from the injuries and she had developed blanching blisters on both arms and chest. She reported no pain from the lower extremities. Upon arrival vital signs were

T 36, Pulse 100, R- 16, WT 68kg

- a. Explain the possible factors that could have led to the death of Gino? (5)
- b. Using the rules of nine, explain how you would classify the extent and depth of Nomonde's burns ? (5)
- c. Explain how you would manage Nomonde in the next 24 hours? (15)

Question 3:

Mzwile is a 49 year old manager and has been diagnosed with liver cirrosis. He started drinking alcohol during his varisty years and has never stopped, instead he has raised the standard in terms of the quality of his drink. At varsity he used to drink beer but now he loves his brandy as “*it aligns with his status and class.*” For the past 3 months, Mzwile has been complaing dull abdominal pain and has developed piles. He also reports to be having decreased libido and has noticed that his testes are becoming smaller in size. He reports that he has had anorexia and sometimes experiences nausea, and thus, has lost weight.

Objective data:

Spider angioma, bruises on the left arm
Muscle wasting
Mild palor and sclera is yellow
Hepatosplenomegally
Peripheral edema

ABNORMAL LAB FINDINGS:

LFT's		FBC	
AST	H	Hemoglobin	L
ALT	H	Erythrocytes	L
GGT	H	Hematocrit	L
Serum bilirubin (total)	H	Platelets	L
Serum Albumin	L		

- 3.1 Using the data in this case, **explain why** Mzwile has developed these signs and symptoms (12)
- 3.2 Outline 3 possible complications you would anticipate in this case (3)
- 3.3 Identify 3 Nursing Diagnosis and develop a nursing care plan for Mzwile using the following subtopics to guide you: (10)
 - a. Nursing Diagnosis
 - b. Goal
 - c. Plan
 - d. Rationale

NB: for question 3.3, other than the nursing diagnoses, each valid point is worth 0.5 marks.