

**UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND**  
**FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES**  
**DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL NURSING SCIENCE**  
**SECOND SEMESTER**  
**FINAL EXAMINATION**  
**MAY 2014**

**COURSE CODE:** NUR 421  
**COURSE TITLE:** HEALTH ASSESSMENT, DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT II  
**MARKS ALLOCATED:** 75  
**TIME ALLOWED:** 2 HOURS

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. There are three questions in this paper
2. Answer all the three questions
3. Read the questions with a clear understanding before you answer them
4. Write legibly

**Please do not open this question paper until you are told to do so by the invigilator**

### Question 1

For the following multiple choice question statements select the most correct response to each statement. Write the questions number and the letter representing the answer. Eg. 20.A

1. All of the following are causes of anemia EXCEPT:
  - A. Vitamin A deficiency
  - B. Vitamin B12 deficiency
  - C. Vitamin C deficiency
  - D. Folic Acid deficiency (1)
2. Which of the following anti-TB drugs does not belong to the first line oral agents?
  - A. Rifampicin
  - B. Isoniazid
  - C. Amikacin
  - D. Ethambutol (1)
3. Excessive bleeding as a cause of anemia results from all of the following EXCEPT:
  - A. Hemorrhoids
  - B. Splenomegally
  - C. Gastro-intestinal tract cancer
  - D. Stomach ulcers (1)
4. Intracranial hemorrhage is bleeding which occurs:
  - A. Inside the brain
  - B. Between the brain and the sub-arachnoid space
  - C. Inside the skull
  - D. Between the brain meninges (1)
5. What is concussion?
  - A. A head injury resulting to a collection of blood within the brain
  - B. A bruise on the brain caused by a direct blow on the head
  - C. Damage to the top layer of the brain
  - D. A brief loss of consciousness as a result of a brain injury (1)
6. Poisoning occurs when a harmful substance is:
  - A. Swallowed
  - B. Inhaled
  - C. Comes into contact with the skin
  - D. All of the above (1)
7. Asthma is a condition in which:

- A. Part of the lung becomes airless
  - B. The bronchi are inflamed
  - C. There is a reversible narrowing of the airways
  - D. The airways are persistently obstructed (1)
8. What is aphasia is?
- A. Loss of the ability to use language after a head injury
  - B. An inability to perform tasks that require remembering patterns
  - C. A disorder in which a person is unable associate seen objects with their functions
  - D. All of the above (1)
9. The following are not symptoms or signs of pulmonary tuberculosis (PTB) EXCEPT:
- A. Hematuria
  - B. Hematemesis
  - C. Hemoptysis
  - D. Hemorrhage (1)
10. Which one of the following sexual transmissible infections is caused by the Treponema Pallidum microorganisms?
- A. Chancroid
  - B. Granuloma inguinale
  - C. Gonorrhea
  - D. Syphilis (1)
11. Cataracts can be classified by all of the following EXCEPT:
- A. Retina -related cataract
  - B. Age-related cataract
  - C. Secondary cataract
  - D. Trauma –related cataract (1)
12. One of the following is the cardinal sign of anaphylactic shock :
- A. Severe anxiety and purities
  - B. Confusion and severe anxiety
  - C. Confusion and purities
  - D. Urticaria angioderma (1)
13. A pregnant woman is usually given folic acid to prevent which one of the following anemias?
- A. Iron deficiency anemia
  - B. Megaloblastic anemia
  - C. Pernicious anemia
  - D. Hemorrhagic anemia (1)
14. All of the following are common symptoms of cholera EXCEPT:
- A. Extensive watery diarrhea

- B. Nausea
  - C. Dysentery
  - D. Muscle cramps (1)
15. Modifiable risk factors for gout include all of the following EXCEPT:
- A. Obesity
  - B. Diet containing red meat, internal organs, yeast and oily fish
  - C. Moderate to heavy alcohol intake
  - D. Diabetes insipidus (1)
16. The subjective information you would collect from a 70 year old man who comes complaining of joint swelling, muscle stiffness and muscle weakness will include which one of the following histories?
- A. Sexual history
  - B. History of alcohol drinking
  - C. History of headache
  - D. History of allergies (1)
17. The initial management plan for oxygen administration in a patient suffering from anaphylactic shock is:
- A. 50% Oxygen
  - B. 80% Oxygen
  - C. 100% Oxygen
  - D. 70% Oxygen (1)
18. Burns are classified according to all of the following EXCEPT:
- A. Age
  - B. Extent of the burns
  - C. Gender
  - D. Type and location (1)
19. If a 19 year old male client who has been bitten by a snake reports pain and swelling around the site of the bite with possible destruction to the surrounding tissues, the poison of the snake that bit him is said to be:
- A. Cytotoxic
  - B. Hemotoxic
  - C. Neurotoxic
  - D. Panotoxic (1)
20. Cradle cap in infancy is best defined as:
- A. Contact dermatitis
  - B. Seborrheic dermatitis
  - C. Tinea capitis
  - D. Acne vulgaris (1)

For questions 21-25 there are True and False statements. In your answer sheets write "True" if the statement is true and "False" if it is false next to the number given E.g 10. True

21. Bronchial asthma and laryngitis are conditions that affect the lower respiratory system. T/F (1)
22. Patients with congestive cardiac failure have a risk of impaired gaseous exchange. T/F (1)
23. Full blood count is a routine test that counts the number and relative proportion of the different types of blood cells in your blood stream. T/F (1)
24. A typical rice watery stool is diagnostic of typhoid fever. T/F (1)
25. The first symptoms of gonorrhoea in men usually appear within 2 to 7 days after being infected while in females the first symptoms of gonorrhoea appear within 1 to 7 days after being infected. T/F (1)

**TOTAL = 25 MARKS**

### Question 2

Hypertension is generally an asymptomatic condition in which the abnormal high pressure in arteries increases the risk of a stroke or heart failure.

- A. Describe the four types of hypertension. (8)
- B. Hypertension is often referred to as a "silent killer". State the reason for calling it a silent killer. (2)
- C. A 40 year old Mr Gasolo, who has hypertension, is admitted for routine medical examination into the ward you are working at as a nursing student. Mention three areas you would palpate stating what you would be palpating them for. (3)
- D. On history taking from the client in C above, he tells you that he is not working and because of that, he feels stressed and consumes a lot of alcohol to relieve himself from the unemployment stress. After drinking alcohol, he tells you that he eats a lot of fatty and salty meat before he goes to sleep. On physical examination he looks obese and he has a Blood Pressure of 160/100 mm Hg.
1. From the information given above state the type of hypertension the client has, giving the reasons for the stated type. (1)
  2. From the Blood Pressure reading of 160/100 mm Hg, give the classification under which it falls. (1)
  3. Under three points, discuss the nursing management you would accord this client to prevent complications. (9)

4. Mention one drug of choice you would first administer to a client with essential hypertension stating why you would give it. (1)

**TOTAL = 25 MARKS**

**Question 3**

- A. A 40 year old female client presents with a history that suggests that she has diabetes mellitus. From the symptoms (subjective data) of the condition as well as its signs (objective data), determine two nursing diagnoses (1 actual and 1 potential) that the client may present with (2.5 points per a diagnosis). (5)
- B. A 30 year old Yaliwe presents with symptoms and signs that suggest she suffers from Herpes Zoster. Describe three characteristics of the Herpes Zoster lesions such as their distribution and configuration. (3)
- C. In a client who is suspected to be having typhoid, state five (5) body systems you would assess and what you would be assessing each of the five (5) systems for. (5)
- D. Allergic conjunctivitis can be managed non-pharmacologically. Describe one (1) such management. (1)
- E. Sexually transmissible infections (STIs) are a cause for concern in most communities as they spread like wild fire especially among the sexually active population.
1. Discuss the advice you would give to help the sexually active population prevent themselves from contracting STIs. (8)
  2. What treatment would you give to a pregnant woman who tests positive to syphilis. State the drug, dosage, route of administration and frequency. (2)
  3. What is the name of the lesion found in syphilis? (1)

**TOTAL = 25 MARKS**