

**UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND
FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES**

FINAL EXAMINATION

MAY 2015

COURSE CODE: GNS 212

TITLE OF PAPER: HEALTH ASSESSMENT II

DURATION: 2 HOURS

MARKS: 75

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1. THIS PAPER CONSISTS OF TWO (2) SECTIONS: SECTION 1 – MULTIPLE CHOICE AND SECTION 2 – ESSAY QUESTIONS.**
- 2. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN ALL SECTIONS.**
- 3. READ QUESTIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY.**
- 4. EACH QUESTION IS TO BE ANSWERED ON A SEPERATE SHEET OF PAPER.**

SECTION 1

Instructions: For each of the following questions/statements, write the letter that corresponds with the most appropriate answer in your answer sheet, e. g. 1. B

Note: Each question carries one mark.

Situation: Mr. Hlongwane is a 55 year old male who comes to your clinic with trembling of both hands and inability to hold things with his hands. Mr. Hlongwane admits taking a few drinks before coming to hospital. He smells alcohol and stumbles, and denies smoking.

Questions 1 -2 relate to the above situation.

1. Which one of the following abnormal postures refers to Mr Hlongwane's stumbling?
 - A. Foot drop
 - B. Scissors gait
 - C. Cerebellar ataxia
 - D. Parkinsonian gait

2. To confirm Mr. Hlongwane' stumbling, which one of the following tests are appropriate?
 - i. Cranial nerve XI
 - ii. Cranial nerve V
 - iii. Ballottement
 - iv. Romberg
 - A. i and ii
 - B. ii and iv
 - C. ii only
 - D. iv only

Situation: You are assessing a 75 year old Mrs. Moyane who complains of urinary incontinence. Mrs. Moyane reports that she is not able to get to the bathroom in time.

Questions 3 – 4 relate to the above situation.

3. Which of the following types of incontinences is Mrs. Moyane most likely to be suffering from?
 - A. Urge
 - B. Functional
 - C. Overflow
 - D. Stress

4. Mrs. Moyane's problem can be related to which one of the following conditions?
 - A. Cerebrovascular accident
 - B. Effects of childbirth
 - C. Diabetic neuropathy
 - D. Cognition and mobility problems

5. Which of the following artery (s) protect the feet and toes from arterial occlusion?
 - i. Anterior tibial artery
 - ii. Posterior tibial artery
 - iii. Popliteal artery
 - iv. Dorsalis pedis artery
 - A. i only
 - B. i and iv only
 - C. ii and iv only
 - D. ii and iii only

6. The following are primary functions of the lymphatic system **EXCEPT:**
 - A. Absorbs lipids from the small intestine into the blood stream
 - B. Balances body fluids and electrolytes
 - C. Defends the body against microorganisms
 - D. Drains excess fluid and plasma proteins from body tissues to venous system

7. A test that is appropriate to determine the backward filling of the superficial veins in the legs is called -----
- A. Homan's sign
 - B. Allen
 - C. Trendelenburg
 - D. Manual compression
8. A test that evaluates the patency of the ulnar and the radial arteries is called -----
- A. Trendelenburg
 - B. Homan's sign
 - C. Manual compression
 - D. Allen
9. Which one of the following conditions refers to a tight foreskin that cannot be retracted?
- A. Epispadias
 - B. Paraphimosis
 - C. Hypospadias
 - D. Phimosis
10. When a testis is absent during palpation (undescended testicle) this is known as -----
- A. Cryptorchidism
 - B. Orchitis
 - C. Epididymitis
 - D. Small testes
11. Serous fluid in the scrotum appearing as a swelling and is painless is called -----
- A. Varicocele
 - B. Hydrocele
 - C. Spermatocele
 - D. Torsion

12. A weak or absent femoral pulse during palpation indicates which one of the following conditions?
- A. Hypothermia
 - B. Too much exercising
 - C. Partial or complete venous occlusion
 - D. Partial or complete arterial occlusion
13. A discomfort in the upper calf on forced dorsiflexion of the foot indicates -----sign.
- A. Psoas
 - B. Homan's
 - C. Allen's
 - D. Obturator
14. Darkening of the skin on the face in pregnant women is called -----
- A. Linea nigra
 - B. Chloasma
 - C. Spider nevi
 - D. Gravidarum
15. Which one of the following conditions presents with spoon shaped nails in children?
- A. Chronic cyanosis
 - B. Iron deficiency anemia
 - C. Poor hygiene
 - D. Paronychia

Match each of the following conditions with the correct corresponding characteristics e.g 26.A.

NOTE: There is only one (1) answer for each question.

Condition	Characteristics
16. Arterial insufficiency	A. Caused by a blocked lymph vessel
17. Kyphosis	B. Aching and cramping pain with reddish-blue skin color of the leg ulcer
18. Osteoarthritis	C. Painful extension of a finger
19. Corn	D. Nonpainful, thickened skin occurring at pressure points
20. Lymphedema	E. Intermitted claudication of pain with cool to cold temperature of the skin around the leg ulcer
21. Scoliosis	F. An exaggerated lumber curve often seen in pregnancy
22. Callus	G. A rounded thoracic convexity
23. Lordosis	H. Lateral curvature of the spine with an increase in convexity on the side
24. Tenosynovitis	I. Painless and hard nodules over distal interphalangeal joints
25. Venous insufficiency	J. Painful thickenings of the skin occurring over pressure points

Total: 25 Marks

SECTION 2

Instructions: Each point carries 1 mark

Question A

Situation: You are caring for Mr Mamba, a 45-year-old client who is diagnosed with meningitis after a head injury. For two (2) weeks following the injury, he is treated conservatively with antibiotics and is now neurologically stable.

Question i. relates to the above situation.

- i. Explain how you will test Mr Mamba's condition to assess if it is resolving or not.

(10)

Question B

Situation: A 57 year old elderly woman comes to you complaining that she still menstruates. She says that her friends who are about the same age have reached menopause. You then decide to do a vaginal examination to ascertain any other abnormalities.

Questions i – ii relate to the above situation.

- i. State any five (5) key points you need to remember during your physical examination in this client. (5)
- ii. Discuss what you will inspect in the client's internal genitalia when using a speculum. (10)

Question C

Situation: A 48 year old obese male client visits your health care facility for a physical examination. He complains of pain after defecation. The client is an occasional drinker. The doctor has ordered an immediate rectal examination.

Questions i – ii relate to the above situation.

- i. Discuss how you will palpate the client's anus, rectum and peritoneal cavity for a full rectal examination. (15)
- ii. State any five (5) points with rationale you will consider when educating this client on risk factors that can contribute to his pain after defecation. (10)

Total: 50 Marks