

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND
FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL NURSING
SECOND SEMESTER
FINAL EXAMINATION
MAY 2015

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**
- 4. Answer questions relevantly**
- 5. 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 questions write the most appropriate answer by writing the question number and the letter representing the answer EG 18 A.

1. The following **are not** the cardinal symptoms of Diabetes Mellitus (DM) **EXCEPT**:
 - i. Weight loss
 - ii. Polyphagia
 - iii. Polyuria
 - iv. Dizziness
 - v. Polydipsia
 - vi. Anorexia
 - A. i, v and vi
 - B. ii and v
 - C. ii ,iii and v
 - D. I and vi

(1)
2. Late manifestations of dehydration include all the following **EXCEPT**:
 - A. Jaundice
 - B. Hypotension
 - C. Sunken eyeballs
 - D. Poor skin turgor

(1)
3. One of the following is the level of blood glucose in a client who is hypoglycemic:
 - A. Less than 3.4 mmol
 - B. Between 3.4 and 6.4 mmol
 - C. Between 7 and 11 mmol
 - D. More than 12 mmol

(1)
4. All the following are risk factors for Diabetes Mellitus complications **EXCEPT**:
 - A. Excessive alcohol intake
 - B. Obesity
 - C. Diet high in vegetables
 - D. Lack of exercises

(1)
5. To be able to detect the S3 heart sound in a client with cardiac failure, the nurse practitioner should:
 - A. Listen with the bell of the stethoscope
 - B. Have the client lie on his/her right side
 - C. Elevate the head of the bed
 - D. Place the stethoscope at the second intercostal space

(1)
6. One of the following anemias is caused by diet that lacks folic acid:
 - A. Heamorrhagic anaemia

- B. Iron deficiency anaemia
 - C. Megaloblastic anaemia
 - D. Pernicious anaemia (1)
7. Angiotension-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors are contra-indicated in clients with:
- A. Hypertension
 - B. Diabetes Mellitus
 - C. Heart failure
 - D. Renal failure (1)
8. Scabies is termed a:
- A. Water-borne disease
 - B. Water-related disease
 - C. Water-washed disease
 - D. All of the above (1)
9. One of the following is the best written information about the client's present illness:
- A. A 15 year Asian female client complaining of lower abdominal pains for 3 days
 - B. A 1 month old with difficulty in breathing
 - C. A 12 year old with itchy red eyes
 - D. A 50 year old Asian with discharging eyes (1)
10. One of the following is the cause of allergic contact dermatitis:
- A. Bee sting
 - B. Snake bite
 - C. Cosmetics
 - D. All of the above (1)
11. Herpes zoster lesions are typically:
- A. Grouped vesicles occurring on mucous membranes
 - B. Grouped vesicles occurring on the genitalia
 - C. Grouped rough, fresh or grey skin protrusions
 - D. Grouped vesicles occurring along a dermatome (1)
12. The fat layer of the skin protects the body by one of the following mechanisms:
- A. Producing keratin which protects the skin from harmful substances
 - B. Insulating the body from heat and cold
 - C. Producing melanin which is the skin pigment
 - D. Providing nutrition and warmth to the skin (1)
13. The subjective data of the client's present illness include:
- A. Symptom analysis

- B. Hospitalisation
- C. Social history
- D. Family history (1)

For the following statements write TRUE or FALSE if the statement is true or false and in your answer sheet write the question number and the response EG 20. True

- 14. An injury to the head can be determined by the presence of otorrhea. T/F (1)
- 15. It is usually advisable to give Acyclovir to a client with Herpes zoster 72 hours post diagnosis. T/F (1)
- 16. Medical management of type I Diabetes Mellitus (DM) is similar to the medical management of DM type II. T/F (1)
- 17. Ringworm and Acne are one and the same skin condition. T/F (1)
- 18. Treponema Pallidum is a virus that causes syphilis. T/F (1)
- 19. Sexually transmissible infections are syndromically grouped. T/F (1)
- 20. Cholera is one of the water-related diseases. T/F (1)
- 21. Cataracts are the major causes of blindness in our country. T/F (1)
- 22. The best management of a child with a diarrheal disease is the administration of an antibiotic. T/F (1)
- 23. Jaundice in infants is always associated with a liver condition. T/F (1)
- 24. Drug Resistant (DR) Tuberculosis (TB) is a man-made health problem. T/F (1)
- 25. A typical rice-watery stool is diagnostic of cholera. T/F (1)

Total = 25 Marks

Question 2

Sexually transmissible infections are a health concern in our society.

- A. Mention the microorganism that causes each of the following sexually transmissible infections:
 - i. Gonorrhoea
 - ii. Syphilis
 - iii. Chancroid
 - iv. Genital warts (1)
- B. Mention how sexually transmissible infections are grouped. (1)

- C. A 14 year old female client reports to a health facility you are working at complaining of a painless sore on the vulval area which has been appearing on and off without bleeding. She claims to have been ignoring the sore for some time as it was not painful. But currently she feels pains when she is urinating and has a yellowish vaginal discharge and that is why she has come to seek health services.
- i. Name the two probable sexually transmissible infections the client is having (2)
 - ii. Give the name of the vulval ulcer the client is having (.5)
 - iii. Mention the specific treatment for syphilis stating the drug, dosage, route of administration and frequency of administration (4)
 - iv. State the laboratory investigation that is conducted to confirm the diagnosis of syphilis (.5)
 - v. Genital candidiasis is a fungal infection of the vagina or penis. Mention the specific fungus causing the infection (1)
 - vi. Describe three (3) pre-disposing causes of genital candidiasis (6)
 - vii. Discuss three (3) points (at 3 marks for each discussed point) of advice you would give to the client to help her prevent future occurrence of the sexually transmissible infections (9)

Total = 25 Marks

Question 3

A client with Diabetes Mellitus (DM) may become dehydrated and may have disturbed sleep as a result of excessive urination. He/she may also develop skin problems as a result of secondary infection. She/he may also eat any type of food as a result of excessive hunger related to metabolic disturbances and poor knowledge of the correct diabetic diet and this may lead to the condition complicating.

- A. Write one actual and one potential nursing diagnoses in relation to the information given above (5)
- B. Discuss three (3) points (at 3 marks for each discussed point) of advice you would give to a client with DM to prevent complications (9)
- C. A client who is suspected to be having anaphylactic shock reports to the health facility you are working at. Describe the assessment you would conduct under the following:

- i. Airway
- ii. Breathing
- iii. Circulation
- iv. Disability (8)

D. A client who is known to be suffering from hypertension comes to the clinic complaining that he feels as if his blood pressure is elevated. List six symptoms that will make you suspect that the client is telling the truth about his current health status (3)

Total = 25 Marks