

**UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND**  
**FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES**  
**FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER – MAY 2006**

**COURSE CODE :     NUR 302**

**COURSE TITLE :     NURSING SCIENCE AND ARTS II**

**MARKS ALLOCATED: 100**

**TIME ALLOWED: 3 HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS**

- 1. QUESTION 1 IS A MULTIPLE CHOICE TYPE E.G 1=A**
- 2. READ QUESTIONS CAREFULLY**
- 3. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS.**
- 4. EACH QUESTION IS WORTH 25 MARKS**
- 5. EACH CORRECT FACT IS WORTH 1 MARK**
- 6. WRITE CLEARLY**

**Choose the letter that corresponds to the most correct answer**

1. Which of the following describes diabetes mellitus?
  - a. Curable
  - b. Systemic
  - c. Communicable
  - d. Idiopathic
  
2. Insulin dependent diabetes is the result of
  - a. B – cell destruction
  - b. High consumption of sugar
  - c. Insulin resistance at the cell membrane
  - d. Too much insulin
  
3. A clinical manifestation indicative of DKA is
  - a. Cold sweats
  - b. Kussmaul breathing
  - c. Hyperreflexia
  - d. Oedema
  
4. The only type of insulin suitable for IV administration is
  - a. NPH
  - b. Regular
  - c. Lente
  - d. PZI
  
5. For the client with diagnosed diabetes, a diabetic diet must be followed
  - a. Until the blood glucose level returns to normal
  - b. Only for type I diabetes
  - c. Only during periods of additional stress
  - d. As long as the client lives.
  
6. The first topic the diabetic client should be taught is
  - a. An exercise program
  - b. Diet control
  - c. Survival skills
  - d. Weight loss measures
  
7. the appropriate instruction for the client with diabetes related to skin care is
  - a. Use of heat to increase blood supply
  - b. Avoidance of softening lotions and creams
  - c. Daily inspection of all skin surfaces
  - d. Use of iodine on cuts and abrasions

8. Which of the following best describes acute renal failure?
- Complete absence of renal blood flow
  - Sudden reduction in renal function
  - Rapid increase in urine output with azotemia
  - Gradual decrease in glomerular filtration rate (GFR)
9. During the diuretic phase of acute renal failure which of the following serum electrolyte imbalances is most likely to develop?
- Increased potassium and decreased sodium
  - Increased potassium and increased sodium
  - Decreased potassium and increased sodium
  - Decreased potassium and decreased sodium
10. If a client in the oliguric phase of renal failure has urinated 300 ml during the previous 24hrs, how much fluid should the client have during the next 24hrs?
- 300 ml
  - 500 ml
  - 800 ml
  - 1000 ml
11. Nursing care for a patient on peritoneal dialysis includes all the following except
- Encouraging protein intake of high biological value
  - Decreasing the inflow rate if referred shoulder pain is experienced
  - Changing the peritoneal catheter every 2 to 3 weeks
  - Instructing the client that fluid intake is restricted
12. Complications of renal transplantation include
- Hepatitis and hypertension
  - Malignancies and vascular disease
  - Steal syndrome and infection
  - Bleeding and osteody
13. Which of the following structures make up the accessory organs of the male reproductive system?
- Scrotum, ductus deferens, seminal vesicles and urethra
  - Penis, testes, epididymis, and spermatic cord
  - Prostate gland, Cowper's gland, seminal vesicles
  - Penis, prostate, seminal vesicles and Cowper's glands
14. Which of the following are not significant to data collection regarding past health history for the assessment of male and female reproductive systems ?
- Client's stature, physical strength and appearance
  - Hypertension, prostate surgery, and dilatation and curettage
  - Presence or absence of measles, mumps and rubella immunization
  - Allergies to rubber, breast surgery and vasectomy
  - Anaemia and dysmenorrhoea

15. Vaginal discharge and penile discharge may indicate which of the following diseases?
- Syphilis
  - Gonorrhoea
  - Balanitis
  - Epididymitis
  - Endometriosis
16. Which of the following is not part of the physical examination of a man?
- Palpation of testes and epididymis
  - Palpating for Bartholin's glands and Skene's ducts
  - Palpating for inguinal hernia
  - Inspection for penile discharge
  - Palpation of spermatic cord
17. Factors that have led to an increase in STI's include:
- Longer sexual life span
  - Increased social controls
  - Better reporting of venereal diseases
  - Improved antibiotic therapy
18. If a man with gonorrhoea goes without treatment, he may develop
- Reinfection with the organism
  - An immunity to the microorganism
  - Ureteritis, pyelonephritis and nephritis
  - Prostatitis, epididymitis and orchitis
19. Ceftriaxone is prescribed for gonorrhoea to
- Decrease side effects of treatment
  - Treat all strains of organism
  - Provide single dose therapy
  - Defray the cost of therapy
20. Recurrent genital herpes
- Can be cured with the use of acyclovir
  - Is generally milder than the initial infection
  - Lasts for 7 to 21 days
  - Does not interfere with sexual activity
21. AIDS can be transmitted by all the following except
- Air currents
  - Contaminated needles
  - Blood transfusion
  - Sexual contact

- 22. Breast cancer occurs**
- a. With equal frequency in men and women
  - b. With equal frequency throughout the life span
  - c. More frequently in women who have borne children and lactated
  - d. More frequently in postmenopausal women
- 23. Nursing of a client with AIDS includes all the following except**
- a. Administering analgesics as needed
  - b. Providing care for anal excoriations
  - c. Monitoring of T Lymphocyte count
  - d. Encouraging use of dairy products
- 24. Antihistamines are most effectively used in treating**
- a. Systemic lupus erythematosus
  - b. Intrinsic asthma
  - c. Allergic rhinitis
  - d. Anaphylactic shock
- 25. Which of the following is not characteristic of AIDS?**
- a. Decreased number of T-helper cells
  - b. Associated opportunistic infections
  - c. Easily transmissible by casual contact
  - d. Very difficult to treat

## QUESTION 2

Describe the following sexually transmitted diseases under the following headings:

**Definition**  
**Causes of the disease/ predisposing factors**  
**Clinical signs and symptoms**  
**Complications**

- 2.1 Candidiasis (5)
- 2.2 Trichomoniasis (5)
- 2.3 Cervicitis (5)
- 2.4 Bartholinitis (5)
- 2.5 Genital herpes (5)

**Each point is worth ½ mark.**

**{25 MARKS}**

## QUESTION 3

Pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) is a common disease of the reproductive system

- 3.1 Define 'pelvic inflammatory disease' (1)
- 3.2 Describe the aetiology of PID. (4)
- 3.3 Describe the clinical manifestations of PID (3)
- 3.4 Discuss the nursing management of PID (12)
- 3.5 Discuss the education to the patient regarding the preventative measures of PID (5)

**{ 25 MARKS}**

## QUESTION 4

**Renal failure** is a condition which can result in patients being hospitalized.

- 4.1. Differentiate acute renal failure from chronic renal failure (2)
- 4.2. Explain the three disease progression phases of chronic renal failure (5)
- 4.3. Explain diagnostic tests usually done for a patient with chronic renal failure (8)
- 4.4. Describe nursing care you would offer the patient hospitalized with renal failure in a medical ward. (10)

**{ 25 MARKS }**