

**UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND**

**FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES**

**SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION PAPER – JULY 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 UNLESS INDICATED OTHERWISE**
- 6. WRITE CLEARLY**

## QUESTION 1

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

1. 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
  
2. Antihistamines are most effectively used in treating
  - a. Systemic lupus erythematosus
  - b. Intrinsic asthma
  - c. Allergic rhinitis
  - d. Anaphylactic shock
  
3. 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
  
4. 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
  
5. AIDS can be transmitted by all the following except
  - a. Air currents
  - b. Contaminated needles
  - c. Blood transfusion
  - d. Sexual contact
  
6. Recurrent genital herpes
  - a. Can be cured with the use of acyclovir
  - b. Is generally milder than the initial infection
  - c. Lasts for 7 to 21 days
  - d. Does not interfere with sexual activity
  
7. Ceftriaxone is prescribed for gonorrhoea to
  - a. Decrease side effects of treatment
  - b. Treat all strains of organism
  - c. Provide single dose therapy
  - d. Defray the cost of therapy
  
8. If a man with gonorrhoea goes without treatment, he may develop
  - a. Reinfection with the organism

- b. An immunity to the microorganism
  - c. Ureteritis, pyelonephritis and nephritis
  - d. Prostatitis, epididymitis and orchitis
9. Factors that have led to an increase in STI's include:
- a. Longer sexual life span
  - b. Increased social controls
  - c. Better reporting of venereal diseases
  - d. Improved antibiotic therapy
10. Which of the following is not part of the physical examination of a man?
- a. Palpation of testes and epididymis
  - b. Palpating for Bartholin's glands and Skene's ducts
  - c. Palpating for inguinal hernia
  - d. Inspection for penile discharge
  - e. Palpation of spermatic cord
11. Vaginal discharge and penile discharge may indicate which of the following diseases?
- a. Syphilis
  - b. Gonorrhoea
  - c. Balanitis
  - d. Epididymitis
  - e. Endometriosis
12. Which of the following are not significant to data collection regarding past health history for the assessment of male and female reproductive systems ?
- a. Client's stature, physical strength and appearance
  - b. Hypertension, prostate surgery, and dilatation and curettage
  - c. Presence or absence of measles, mumps and rubella immunization
  - d. Allergies to rubber, breast surgery and vasectomy
  - e. Anaemia and dysmenorrhoea
13. Which of the following structures make up the accessory organs of the male reproductive system?
- a. Scrotum, ductus deferens, seminal vesicles and urethra
  - b. Penis, testes, epididymis, and spermatic cord
  - c. Prostate gland, Cowper's gland, seminal vesicles
  - d. Penis, prostate, seminal vesicles and Cowper's glands

14. Complications of renal transplantation include
- Hepatitis and hypertension
  - Malignancies and vascular disease
  - Steal syndrome and infection
  - Bleeding and osteody
15. 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
16. 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
17. 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
18. 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)
19. The appropriate instruction for the client with diabetes related to skin care is
- Use of heat to increase blood supply
  - Avoidance of softening lotions and creams
  - Daily inspection of all skin surfaces
  - Use of iodine on cuts and abrasions
20. The first topic the diabetic client should be taught is
- An exercise program
  - Diet control
  - Survival skills
  - Weight loss measures

21. For the client with diagnosed diabetes, a diabetic diet must be followed
- Until the blood glucose level returns to normal
  - Only for type I diabetes
  - Only during periods of additional stress
  - As long as the client lives.
22. The only type of insulin suitable for IV administration is
- NPH
  - Regular
  - Lente
  - PZI
23. A clinical manifestation indicative of diabetic keto-acidosis (DKA) is
- Cold sweats
  - Kussmaul breathing
  - Hyperreflexia
  - Oedema
24. Insulin dependent diabetes is the result of
- B – cell destruction
  - High consumption of sugar
  - Insulin resistance at the cell membrane
  - Too much insulin
25. Which of the following describes diabetes mellitus?
- Curable
  - Systemic
  - Communicable
  - Idiopathic

## QUESTION 2

**Diabetes mellitus is a chronic disease that affects a lot of people in Swaziland.**

- 2.1 Describe the two types of diabetes mellitus. (5)
- 2.1 State clinical manifestations of hyperglycaemia (5)
- 2.3 You are to teach a group of diabetic patients about foot care. Discuss what you would include in your lesson plan. (15)

**{25 MARKS}**

## QUESTION 3

- 3.1 Explain any three causes of burns. (6)
- 3.2 Explain clinical manifestations of respiratory injury associated with burns. (8)
- 3.3 Describe the pre hospital care/ management of a patient with inhalation injury due to burns. (10)
- 3.4 State one complication this patient can experience due to inhalation injury as a result of burns. (1)

**{25 MARKS}**

## QUESTION 4

Zanele Masina visits your clinic and is presenting with the following signs and symptoms.

**Crampy, continuous, bilateral lower abdominal pain. Movement or ambulation increases the pain. At times she has vaginal bleeding which is greenish and sometimes brownish yellow and foul smelling; nausea and vomiting.**

From the above scenario answer the following questions.

- 4.1 What do you think Zanele is suffering from? (1)
- 4.2 Describe the common routes of the spread of the condition. (4)
- 4.3 What are complications of this disease if not treated properly? (5)
- 4.4 Discuss the nursing management you would offer this patient (10)
- 4.5 what health education would you offer this patient regarding her disease? (5)

**{25 MARKS}**