

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND

FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL NURSING SCIENCE

SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION, JULY 2007

Paper Title: Health Assessment Diagnosis and Treatment
Course Code: NUR 402
Time Allowed: 3 Hours
Marks Allocated: 100

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. This paper has a total of four (4) questions
2. Answer all the four questions
3. Each question is worth 25 marks
4. Read all the questions with understanding
5. Write legibly

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Question 1

For the following multiple choice questions write one most appropriate answer e.g. 1. b, 2. d etc.

1. The number of new illness which occurs in a population over a period of time is
 - a. incidence rate
 - b. prevalence rate
 - c. period prevalence
 - d. point prevalence

2. Rupture of the ear drum from infection can cause:
 - a. sensory neural deafness
 - b. hereditary deafness
 - c. conduction deafness
 - d. inner ear deafness

3. A typical "rice water stool" is diagnostic for:
 - a. typhoid
 - b. cholera
 - c. bacillary dysentery
 - d. amoebic dysentery

4. White kopliks spots on the mucous membrane of the mouth may indicate:
 - a. measles
 - b. diphtheria
 - c. impetigo
 - d. chicken pox

5. In Swaziland bilharzia is one of the diseases
 - a. endemic
 - b. pandemic
 - c. epidemic
 - d. sporadic

6. A hard painless sore which bleeds easily on touch may be diagnostic of:
 - a. syphilis
 - b. gonorrhoea
 - c. viral warts
 - d. leprosy

7. One of the most significant signs of breast malignancy is:
 - a. breast dimpling
 - b. nipple discharge in pregnancy
 - c. nipple engorgement
 - d. cracking nipples

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8. The incidence of breast cancer is highest in:
- unmarried girls in their late teens
 - married women in their early twenties
 - multiparous women in their late thirties
 - childless women of menopausal age
9. Of all these elements of a 56 year old woman's health history, which one is mostly associated with the development of breast cancer:
- over 40 years of age
 - menstruation began at age 10 and continued through age 50
 - white (race)
 - maternal history of bread cancer
10. The lady in question 9 had a biopsy which indicates the presence of malignant cells, a mastectomy is performed. Which of the following nursing diagnosis would probably have the most significance for her in relation to her surgery?
- alteration in fluid balance, potential deficit
 - Activity intolerance
 - disturbance in self concept
 - alteration in pattern of elimination
11. All of the following are risk factors for breast cancer **EXCEPT**
- a smoking habit
 - a high fat diet
 - multiple pregnancies
 - failure to breast feed
12. Symptoms of a pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) may include:
- Itching, fever, headache
 - malaise, menorrhagia, polyps
 - rectal bleeding, nausea, vomiting
 - vaginal discharge, fever, abdominal pain
13. The data provided by the patient when describing his illness are called:
- objective data
 - both objective and subjective data
 - symptom
 - data base
14. Subject data consist of all of the following **EXCEPT**
- history obtained from the patient
 - includes chief complaint
 - results of the special investigations
 - an overview of the systems of the body

15. The active data-collecting phase is when:
- the nurse attempts to make the patient feel at ease
 - the nurse obtains data by way of observation
 - the nurse may use close ended questions, which are asked when specific information is required
16. During active data collection reflection can be used to obtain the data. Reflection is when:
- the patient is encouraged to continue with the account, and indicate that he is being listened to
 - the patient is given an opportunity to think
 - an observation that has been made is presented to the patient and his reaction is evaluated
 - a word, sentence or phrase is repeated to the patient in precisely the same way as it was said.
17. HIV uses the following cells to replicate itself and in the process destroy the very cell
- B cells
 - CD₄⁺ cells
 - CD₈⁺ cells
 - T Lymphocytes
18. Elisa screening test measures:
- bands of proteins specific for the virus
 - antibodies to HIV in the serum
 - chain reaction the DNA or RNA in the virus
 - CD₄ lymphocyte counts.
19. Preventive therapy against tuberculosis is
- clarithromycin
 - bactrim
 - isoniazid
 - ketaconazole
20. List in order of performance the methods of assessing the abdomen
- ¼ mark**
 - ¼ mark**
 - ¼ mark**
 - ¼ mark**

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21. A sixteen year old female is admitted to the hospital with a history of pain in the right lower quadrant, elevated temperature, vomiting and constipation. What are some of the diagnostic tests you would do?
- test for rebound tenderness of McBurney's site
 - auscultation for bowel sounds
 - deep palpation of the right lower quadrant
 - ask for red blood cell count
 - a, b and d only
22. When receiving her laboratory reports back you find that her red blood cell count is elevated. You also find right lower quadrant tenderness on rebound, thinking of her other objective and subjective symptoms you suspect that her diagnosis is:
- gastro intestinal virus
 - chronic constipation
 - appendicitis
 - pregnancy
23. A 40 year old male comes to the rural clinic where you are working. He complains of abdominal distension. While taking his history you would be concerned about his
- diet
 - alcohol intake
 - bowel habits
 - sleeping habits
 - non of the above
 - a and b
24. You find by taking his history that he consumes at least three litres of beer a day eats poorly and lives alone. His abdomen is distended with fluid and on palpation you find his liver is four fingers below the right costal margin and extends into the left hypochondriac. His probable diagnosis is:
- kidney disease
 - appendicitis
 - ascites due to alcoholism
 - hepatitis
25. You admit him to the nearest hospital where abdominal paracentesis is performed. He is discharged and you follow him up at your clinic. Your health teaching and prescriptions would include:
- proper client
 - reduction in alcohol intake
 - vitamin therapy
 - all of the above

(Total Marks = 25)

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Question 2

Case Study:

J.T is an 18 year old male who presents with a chief complaint of 4-day history of gradual onset on one-sided scrotum pain. J.T states it is painful and tender, and worse when walking or lifting. He denies any trauma. He states that he has some discomfort with urination and a small amount of thick yellow discharge at the end of the penis. J.T is sexually active and has had three partners in 4 months.

- a. What questions specific to the chief complaint of scrotal pain would you ask **(8 Marks)**
- b. Describe the focused examination for the chief complaint **(5 Marks)**
- c. Describe the therapeutic plan of care including patient education and follow up plan **(12 Marks)**

(Total Marks = 25)

Question 3

- a. Describe the subjective data that you would collect from a patient with epilepsy. **(6 Marks)**
- b. The nursing diagnosis for your patient with epilepsy is “ Risk for injury/trauma related to rapid onset of altered state of consciousness and seizure”. Describe the following aspects:
 - (i) Pre convulsive care. **(4 Marks)**
 - (ii) Convulsive care **(4 Marks)**
 - (iii) Post convulsive care **(4Marks)**
- c. Describe the advice you would give to a client with epilepsy. **(7 Marks)**

(Total Marks = 25)

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Question 4

Mr Dlamini age 65 years is brought to the emergency department by his wife, because she could not arouse him this morning and he was so weak that he could barely stand by himself. He has a history of 5 years with type 2 diabetes mellitus and hypertension for more than 20 years. For the last 2 to 3 days, both Mr Dlamini and his wife have had vomiting and diarrhoea that they thought was caused by a virus. His wife reports that he usually takes Daonil for diabetes and captopril for his hypertension, but has not been taking them since he was not eating.

On assessment: His skin is hot and dry with poor turgor, and he is stuporous.
Vital Signs: Blood pressure – 92/50mmhg
Heart rate 112b/m
Respirations 28b/m
Temperature 38.2
Capillary blood glucose 35mmo/l
Urine dipstick ketones is negative

Laboratory test are ordered and treatment is initiated.

- a. Based on Mr Dlamini's history and your initial assessment what would be your diagnostic impression? Motivate your answer **(2 Marks)**
- b. Describe the best management for Mr Dlamini's condition? **(8 Marks)**

Situation:

Dennis, is a 47 year old male who presents with a chief complaint of blurred vision, increased thirst, and fatigue of 6 months duration. He states that his vision has declined. He reports double vision, denies weight loss, frequent infections, numbness or tingling in extremities, and sexual dysfunction.

- c. Describe the questions specific to the chief complaint of blurred vision, increased thirst and fatigue. **(10 Marks)**
- d. Explain the concept diabetic ketoacidosis. **(5 Marks)**

(Total Marks = 25)

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